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FRANCE.

THE LEGISLATORS—PRESS QUARRELS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY—AMENITIES BETWEEN JOURNALISTS—M. VEUILLOT'S TROUBLES—A CLERICAL VIEW OF THE FLOODS—GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 7, 1875.

Since the violent debate which arose upon the "Bourgoing incident," or the alleged electoral frauds more than a year ago in the Department of Nièvre, the Assembly has been engaged upon some serious work. The question of railways, and of several new lines that have been already surveyed, has been waiting discussion for a very long time. The Chamber has seemed loath to touch it. The reason for the many delays is found in the fact that the representatives of the people are so full of political feeling and passion that they cannot find time to discuss any topic which cannot be converted into a *question de cabinet*, and it bores them to waste time in debating subjects pertaining to the material welfare of the country. Since I last wrote, the Chamber has been engaged upon the Railway bill, the last debate being upon an amendment proposed by M. Prax-Paris. This gentleman proposed that the new concessions should be given to the Northern Company, that is, that the Compagnie du Nord should have the building and running of the following lines: 1. That from Douai to Cambrai, and from Douai to the Belgian frontier by Orchies. 2. That from Aubigny-au-Bac to Somain, with its branch lines upon Abscon. 3. That from Abbeville to Trépont, with a branch leading to the station of Eu. This is a very material and useful addition to the network of railways in the northern departments, that is in Normandy and Picardy. Notwithstanding the energetic efforts of M. Paris, the Minister of Public Works, and M. Courbet-Poulard, the amendment was rejected by a vote of 317 to 294, and the concessions given to the Picardy-Flanders Railway Company. As can be imagined, this result was due to the superior influence of one sort and another brought to bear by the latter company; but many members were willing to make these grants as a sort of consolation for previous failures, the Lyons Railway Company having had some concessions which would not usually fall within its province. Besides, the four great railway corporations are powerful enough already, others opine, and it is not necessary to increase their importance and power by giving them further concessions. Such men think it prudent to help on the minor or secondary companies like those of Picardy or La Vendée. These lines will run through a rich and very productive country. They are very much needed, and under certain conditions there is no doubt about the public subscriptions for stock.

PRESS QUARRELS.

Within the past few days the Parisian press has broken out into a state of violence entirely unprecedented in my time. I have seen a great many journalistic quarrels here, and a great many duels, but I do not remember an epoch resembling the present. Generally there is some show of courtesy in these newspaper quarrels, and writers conduct themselves like gentlemen, but they now seem to have broken away from all restraints which polite intercourse imposes, and indulge in a violence that is entirely unprecedented. They call each other names and use very ugly epithets, filling column after column of the richest billingsgate it is possible to imagine. Naturally Paul de Cassagnac has a dozen men upon him at this moment, and I begin to think that some of them are taking advantage of the public oath he took some ten years ago never to send another challenge. He had then pinked his eighth or ninth man. Paul will not send a challenge to any man, but he does not often refuse one when sent to him, and recently came out of his seventeenth duel triumphantly. Now he has a crowd of men abusing him like a pickpocket, and he returns the fire in terms even more violent, telling his adversaries that they know where to find him if they want him. Of course, considering his past career, this will be interpreted solely to the disadvantage of De Cassagnac, for it will be said, no account being taken of the provocations, that he is inviting some one to tread upon the tail of his coat. There is an extremely violent quarrel between young Debrousse of the *Presse* and M. De Villemessant of the *Figaro*, in which the young man uses language which can hardly be justified when speaking of a man going on seventy years of age. The quarrel arose in this way: In editorial council the *Figaro* men were discussing an interesting piece of news just purchased from a reporter, and one remarked that it would surely be stolen, and proposed to change a certain number of words, and to make a voluntary error, to be corrected the next morning. The *Presse* was caught with its hands in the *Figaro's* sack, having given the item as its own with the errors and changes. M. Debrousse was furious when taken to task for this offense, and began to abuse M. De Villemessant personally, calling him a swindler, a black-mailer, a general sort of a rascal, and other names of the kind, referring particularly to his failures. De Villemessant did fail twice, but compromised with his creditors for about one-fourth of their dues; but last year he paid every one of his creditors the amount in full with interest, in some cases for twenty years, or double his original debt. This was a case of probity which young Debrousse, who is the son of a rich parvenu, failed to note, and hence did the aged journalist great injustice. This matter has been taken into the law courts. The two reporters first concerned went to Holland day before yesterday and had a duel in which one was wounded. Louis Veuillot has two or three quarrels on hand, and Edmond About has some also; still another is that between M. Gambetta, as director of *La République Française*, and M. Granier De Cassagnac, an editor of *L'Ordre*. The former was accused of venality, having received a certain sum of money from the Emperor for his journal. He wrote a very polite note, saying that an error had been made, and that this money was not for himself, but was intrusted to him for distribution among the "union of Conservative journals" existing at that time. M. Granier sent in indisputable proof, contained in a legal judgment in his favor, based upon a charge that he had not distributed the money according to the Emperor's intentions. M. Gambetta's paper paid no attention to the correction of the proofs, but repeated the abuse, whereupon Granier de Cassagnac challenged Gambetta. The former is over sixty; Gambetta is under forty. The latter declined to fight, and last night M. Granier says that if he cannot reach his insulter with his sword he will do so with his boot one of these days. Several other journals are engaged in similar quarrels, and the spectacle now presented is probably unique in the history of journalism. Of course the journals sell like hot cakes, the crowd rushing to the kiosques every day out of curiosity to see how much mud the editors are throwing at each other.

M. VEUILLOT'S TROUBLES.

Speaking of M. Veuillot reminds one of the very curious lawsuit in which he has been engaged of late. It has just been carried up to the Court of Cassation after having passed through all the lower tribunals. One morning, some three months ago, the *Univers* came out with a very violent article against a tradesman named Valentin, accusing him of violating the law, of impiety, sacrilege, and other things too numerous to mention, ending by warning all Christian people that Valentin was an atheist and should not be patronized. I have never been able to comprehend M. Veuillot's wrath, but the following are the facts urged by himself before the tribunals: On passing by Valentin's shop Sunday morning he saw it closed, and upon the door was a notice saying that the shop was "closed for repairs," would open next evening. A number of workmen were engaged inside. Now M. Veuillot had passed that shop every Sunday for several years, and had always seen it open like the rest, and the owner and his clerks selling goods, but this time he was angry because the man was wicked enough to say "closed for repairs" instead of "closed on the Sabbath." He thought it a violation of the law (made in 1814, by the by,) against Sunday work, which has never been executed, and he revolted at the idea of having carpenters at work on Sunday, although he had said nothing on seeing the clerks at work every Sunday for years. The shop is close to the office of the *Univers*, and M. Veuillot works in his own office every Sunday. M. Valentin sued M. Veuillot for trying to injure him as a tradesman, and after hearing the case the lower court gave judgment in his favor with a certain sum as damages. M. Veuillot appealed first to one tribunal and then to another, but each confirmed the first judgment and condemned him to pay expenses. He has now exhausted all his legal remedies, for the Court of Cassation cannot take notice of the facts, but merely of the procedure, and it is evident that M. Veuillot's exceptions are puerile and intended solely to get another trial. I can see neither rhyme nor reason in this affair, and do not understand the editor's object. It has been suggested that Veuillot one day saw Valentin reading the *Rappel* instead of the *Univers*, but as he must see this every day of his life in all parts of the town the charge is probably a piece of malice.

A CLERICAL VIEW OF THE FLOODS.

M. Veuillot has another quarrel, which I will merely mention, growing out of his article upon the inundations. He thinks the catastrophe a judgment sent from God, and mainly because the people do not pay their church tithes as they did during the last century. After a few more such afflictions, he declares, the people will come to their senses, and be only too glad to return to the *dime*. Nearly all the clerical organs look upon the inundations as the work of Providence, but they differ as to the particular sins which made so great a punishment necessary. The *Gazette de Nimes* says that "it is probable the inundation of Toulouse is a terrible punishment sent from Heaven after the scandalous affair of the statue of Germaine; every one knows of the shameful conduct of the municipality of Toulouse on that occasion. If the Council had voted the sum demanded for the said purpose, Divine Providence would not have treated with such severity the capital of Languedoc." In all parts of the country similar journals attribute the disaster to some special sin, just as the Jesuits of Belgium attributed the burning of a college to the wrath of God because a youngster had impiously taken a wafer from the holy communion and had eaten it before breakfast. The Municipal Council did in fact refuse to vote funds for the erection of a statue to Germaine Cousin, a shepherdess of Riberac, who had celestial visions like Marie Alacoque, of the Sacré-Cœur. Is it not singular that seemingly intelligent men should have so little respect for God as to paint him with the worst of human passions?

THE HABITS OF ANTS.

M. Auguste Forel, a gentleman who spends his life in studying ants and their habits, and who tells some astounding tales about them, has just received the Thoré prize from the Academy of Sciences. In his report upon these insects M. Forel first examines the different species and their peculiarities, and treats of their distinctive features as regards their capabilities for labor or war. He then treats them anatomically, and then speaks of their wonderful instincts. If all that he says be true, I should think the word instinct too feeble by half, and should believe in the intelligence of ants. Among other things M. Forel says:

"They render each other mutual services; when an ant has got besmeared with mud, its companions set about cleaning it most methodically. M. Forel had, by way of experiment, dirtied and deformed some of the silky cocoons that contain the ants' nymphæ; on the following day he found them all perfectly clean, dressed, and brought in shape again. What has been said by Huber as to the precision with which an expeditionary column of Amazones (*Polyergus rufescens*) proceeds on its march, is only partially true, for when the insects are laden with heavy cocoons they cannot mind any order, but go on as they can. Under such circumstances many lose their way, but when they get into the right track again they evince the greatest self-confidence by their steady step; they consequently are endowed with memory. The battles of ants have been often described, but even here M. Forel has something new to say. Some species are timid and cowardly, and always seek safety in flight; others are exceedingly brave and seem to enjoy a fight above all things. But then there are others whose courage requires exciting; they hesitate at first, but gradually become bolder and ultimately display foolhardiness—in a paroxysm of rage they will let themselves be uselessly killed. When an ant thus loses its self-command, its companions will try to keep it back by its feet until it has returned to its senses. The architecture of the nests has received much attention from the author, and he shows that the same species will build in different ways. The locality, the season, the extent of the population—all these circumstances require special arrangements. The ants will quarrel among each other about constructions that are not equally convenient to all. When ants find a habitation unoccupied, or have driven the inmates from it, they will retain the old arrangements, making only slight improvements in them."

THE ASSEMBLY'S WORK.

The question of dissolution has made some progress, but it is backward rather than forward. The Radicals have been pressing the matter so warmly that they have caused a feeling of distrust, and the Right now holds back. The Republicans of the moderate stamp pretend to favor dissolution, but do not join their Radical allies in the campaign. This I take to be a party manœuvre. The Republicans are not in favor of immediate dissolution unless they can get the *scrutin de liste*, a system favorable to them, and they will oppose dissolution if the *scrutin d'arrondissement* is voted, because that system would favor the Conservatives, by forcing the people to elect men from the district whom they know, instead of the Deputies designated by the Central Committees in Paris. While on the fence, therefore, they allow the Radicals to do the skirmishing, knowing that this will frighten the Right out of all idea of dissolution, and when the electoral law is made they can then vote on either side. The Right has refused to name its delegates for the purpose of arranging the terms of dissolution, and yesterday the Chairmen of the various committees had a meeting, at which it was decided by a majority vote that the general sense of the Assembly was against an immediate dissolution.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN LIBEL SUITS.

REVERDY JOHNSON TENDERS HIS SERVICES GRATIS TO THE AMERICAN—THE PUBLIC INTEREST INVOLVED IN THE SUIT—NO COMPROMISE LIKELY.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—The three suits instituted in the Court of Common Pleas on Friday last by the Governor of Maryland, by the State Controller and State Treasurer respectively, composing the Board of Public Works, against the Baltimore *American*, for libel, the damages claimed being $25,000 in each case, are likely to become adjudicated ruling cases. To-day Reverdy Johnson tendered his professional services to the proprietors of the *American*, which having been accepted, Mr. Johnson's appearance was entered in each case as their attorney. In his letter volunteering his services Mr. Johnson says: "My motive for making this offer was that, from the ground on which I understand the suits have been brought, I thought the public interest was concerned, and that the freedom and usefulness of the public press were involved. This being my impression I cannot agree to any pecuniary compensation." Owing to the high official and equally high social character and reputation of the plaintiffs, there can be no likelihood of compromise or settlement short of a decision of a legal tribunal. The official conduct of these gentlemen being involved on the one part, in these cases, and the extent of the right and liberty of the press to criticise and charge corruption to public officers on the other, the suits have already attracted attention throughout the State. Both parties are represented by the ablest counsel in Maryland.

DONALDSON SAFE.

HE ALIGHTS IN AN EXHAUSTED CONDITION NEAR SOUTH HAVEN, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—A special to the *Free Press* says that the employes on the Kalamazoo and South Haven Railroad this morning bring a report that Prof. Donaldson alighted between South Haven and Naugatuck, Sunday, in an exhausted condition, and that medical aid had been sent to him from South Haven.

DOINGS OF THE HIGHLAND ROBBERS.

THREE DWELLINGS AND TWO STORES AT HIGHLAND FALLS ENTERED SATURDAY NIGHT—GOOD HAULS OF SILKS, DRESSES, LACES, AND CIGARS—A SUSPECTED INDIVIDUAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 19.—One would suppose that the warm reception the brigands of the Highlands received at O. M. Baxter's residence, at Cold Spring, Saturday morning, would have deterred them from any further robberies or attempts at robbery for that day at least, but it seems it did not. This time, however, they have ignored Cold Spring, and have turned up on the west bank of the Hudson, along the pleasant drive south of Cozzens' Hotel, in the vicinity of Highland Falls. They commenced their operations in that vicinity before daylight yesterday morning. Many Summer residences line the roadway, and they attacked three of them, and also two stores in Highland Falls. It is not positively known which was attacked first. Among the Summer residences is one occupied by Mr. James Pells and family. Mr. Pells heard a noise between 2 and 3 o'clock Sunday morning, which thoroughly awakened him, and getting up on a chair in his bedroom, he looked over the fan-light of the door and saw a burglar moving out, who had evidently heard him. The thief managed to escape. Upon examination it was found that the scoundrel or scoundrels had carried off $500 worth of dresses, silks, and laces. Among the articles taken was an entire new dress which had been purchased the day previous, and which cost over $150. The next heard of the brigands was at the residence of Mr. William Tracey. They got into the house through the window, and were surprised by one of the waitresses of the house. They locked her up in a room, and, after ransacking the building, carried off considerable silver-ware. They next attempted to enter Charles Tracey's house, but, becoming frightened at something, fled. The next heard of them was at Odenwalder's cigar store, at Highland Falls. They broke into that store and carried away cigars and tobacco, and afterward made a raid on R. A. Berad's grocery, but in that were unsuccessful, having been frightened off. There was a base-ball match near Highland Falls on Saturday, and a large number crossed from Cold Spring to witness it, and with the players, not as their guests, however, were several of the worst characters that can be found in Cold Spring, and one of them was seen near Cozzens' Hotel as late as 12 o'clock Saturday night. His name is known, and the men employed about Cozzens' are confident that he was connected with Saturday night's robberies. They say he is seen on that side of the river quite frequently, and after he disappears it happens that somebody has been robbed.

Last Saturday night and last night some prominent villagers organized a committee of their own for temporary protection, and they patrolled the streets all night in little squads.

VERDICT AGAINST THE SOUTH CAROLINA PLUNDERERS.

THE JURY IN THE PARKER CASE BRING IN A VERDICT OF $75,000 FOR THE STATE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19.—The arguments were concluded in the Parker case to-day, and the case given to the jury. At 10 o'clock to-night the jury sent word that they had agreed, and amid great excitement the court met. A verdict was then rendered for the State in the sum of $75,000. This is the first substantial result of the efforts in this State to bring official plunderers to justice.

CUBA.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATION OF THE DECREE CONCERNING GOLD CONTRACTS AND FOR INCITING INSURRECTION.

HAVANA, July 16, via KEY WEST, July 19.—Many arrests are reported to have been made in this city and in Matanzas, Cardenas, Puerto Principe, Cienfuegos, and Santiago de Cuba, for violation of the decree prohibiting the making of time contracts for gold.

Several persons suspected of complicity in the attempt to cause a rising in the jurisdiction of Guanajay have been arrested and brought here.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, July 19.—The Liberal Republicans will hold a conference here on Wednesday next, to prepare a statement and call a convention. Thus far I cannot see that there are any authorized to speak for a party. But only a few of them are yet here, and perhaps any opinion about them would now be premature.

WASHINGTON.

RUMORS ABOUT DISTRICT ATTORNEY FISHER.

THE REQUEST FOR HIS RESIGNATION SAID TO HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN—THE STATEMENT DISCREDITED—HIS FRIENDS CONFIDENT HE WILL RETAIN THE PLACE—AN IMPORTANT DECISION—INSURANCE COMPANIES AND THEIR CLAIMS—THE CHORPENNING CASE—A DECISION AGAINST THE CLAIMANTS PROBABLE—MURDERS BY MONTANA INDIANS—THE SUIT IN REGARD TO THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The *Star* announces to-night that it has good authority for the statement that the President has withdrawn his request for the resignation of District Attorney Fisher. It also states that the *personnel* of the office is to be changed, so as to be acceptable to the public. Judge Pierrepont returned this evening from an absence since Saturday, and had no information concerning the statement in the *Star*. A private report is that the time has been informally extended. This is more likely to be true than the other statement. The President's request was peremptory, and it is hardly possible that he would withdraw it entirely, though he may have decided, as in the recent case of Sam Bard, the Atlanta Postmaster, to reconsider and delay, to hear further evidence.

The *Star* paragraph has caused a great deal of discussion to-night, and its statement is not generally accepted. Judge Fisher's friends are, however, confident he will be retained. It is certain that this would, under the circumstances, lead to a wide discussion of the influences which had operated in his behalf. Petitions have been circulating in the district, both for and against his retention, among lawyers, merchants, and leading citizens, but with what results is unknown.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

A case of much interest, by reason of the principle involved, and important on account of the amount of money dependent upon the decision, has just been passed upon by the accounting officers of the Treasury. Under the second section of the act of March 3, 1849, providing for payment for vessels and other property lost in the military service, settlements have been made, deducting from the value the sums received by the owners for insurance. The insurance companies now claim that by the doctrine of subrogation they are entitled to a reimbursement of the insurance.

Controller Brodhead holds that the principle of equitable subrogation in these cases applies only in favor of the United States, so that if the Government has paid the owner the full value of a lost vessel it is subrogated in all the rights of the owner *quoad* the insurance, and can call on the companies for payment.

When a wrong has been perpetrated, as in the case of the Alabama claims, the insurance companies might properly demand, under subrogation, to be paid out of the sum given as indemnity. But the United States commit no wrong by employing vessels under charter, or by impressing them under the right of eminent domain, and the insurance companies have no legal claim to be reimbursed for the risk they were paid to assume.

It would, of course, be a pleasant thing for insurance companies to receive the premium and also hold the United States responsible to pay for the property if lost.

THE CHORPENNING DECISION READY.

Judge Pierrepont has the decision of the questions referred to him concerning the Chorpenning case ready to announce, and it would be made public to-morrow, except that the claimants have asked for further argument. Either the Chorpennings know that the decision is to be against them, or they feel that the case is weak and are afraid to have it decided on the facts submitted. Judge Pierrepont does not consider the merits of the claim, necessarily, but has only to say what the law concerning its payment is.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE MANDAMUS SUIT AGAINST POSTMASTER JAMES.

The Postmaster General has requested the Attorney General to designate counsel to attend to the application pending in the United States Circuit Court in New-York, for a mandamus to compel the Postmaster at New-York to receive a book package for mail transmission to Philadelphia at the old rates. The Postmaster General says he knows but little of the merits of the case further than the Postmaster was acting in the line of his duty in accordance with the law. Judge Spence, Assistant Attorney General for the Post Office Department, states that there may be some plausible ground for the position taken by the plaintiff in this case, but that a decision in favor of the mandamus would greatly confuse the service, as there were several important amendments in the law which originated in the Senate, among them the new law concerning the postage on newspapers, &c., sent from the office of publication, all of which would be thrown back upon the old law if the mandamus should be granted.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SAFETY VALVES.

William Burnett, Supervising Inspector General of steam vessels, and Supervising Inspectors A. Lowe, of New-York, and William Rodgers, of New-Orleans, will, on the 14th of September, commence a series of experiments with safety valves at the Washington Navy-yard. Prof. Barnard, of Columbia College, New-York, has been appointed Chairman of the Experimental Steam-boiler Commission.

HOSTILE SIOUX IN MONTANA.

The following letter has been received at the Indian Bureau:

"NEW CROW AGENCY, M. T., July 5, 1875.

Major D. W. Benham, commanding post, Fort Ellis:

DEAR SIR: I take the first opportunity to notify you that on July 2, my camp of choppers and teamsters near the mouth of Stillwater was attacked by about thirty Sioux. They succeeded in getting away with one mule, and drove off several oxen, all but two of which I have recovered. Several of the oxen recovered were wounded. Soon after they waylaid the herder, Jose Pablo Trojio, (commonly called Mexican Joe,) killing him, and took his horse. The poor fellow must have made a good fight, as the bushes where he took refuge showed many bullet marks. This party must have been in some inexplicable manner terribly frightened, as they left behind numerous articles of value to them, among them several small tent-covers, made of flour-sacks, bearing the brand "Anchor Mills, Inspected Flour, Indian Department, P. S. Clarkson, Inspector, St. Louis." There is no doubt that they were Sioux. Last night the same, or another party, ran off from the agency twenty-two animals belonging to White Calfe, eight belonging to the agency, and two to other parties.

Very respectfully, DEXTER E. CLAPP.

The Governor of Montana, in forwarding the above, writes that "the Indians who committed the outrage belong to a band that has steadily refused to treat with the Government."

The department explains that their having in their possession flour-sacks with the stamp showing that the article was part of the supplies furnished by the Indian Department, indicates that they are a portion of those Sioux who have occasionally visited the different agencies where they have been given rations in the hope that they might be induced to come into the reservations and permanently remain. It is believed that the expedition of 1874 to the Black Hills prevented the consummation of a treaty with them that season, through the instrumentality of Bishop Hare and Rev. Mr. Hinman. It is now the determination of the Government to deal with these hostile Indians in such manner as their conduct requires.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENNIAL.

The Presidents and commanders of the various Catholic Benevolent societies of the District of Columbia have called a convention for Friday evening next, to make arrangements for celebrating the centennial of Daniel O'Connell.

TREASURY CIRCULAR TO CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

The following circular, addressed to Collectors of Customs, and other officers of the Customs on the north, north-eastern, and north-western frontiers, was issued from the Treasury Department to-day:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1875.

In order to avoid examination at the port of arrival, all passengers' baggage, and express packages passing in transit through Canada from one port to another of the United States, will be transported in cars sealed at the port of departure from the United States. All other baggage and express matter coming from Canada, except such as shall be contained in consular sealed cars, will be carefully examined at the first port of arrival in the United States, and if found necessary for a thorough examination, it will be unladen. The examination will, if practicable, be made under the personal supervision of a Deputy Collector, and Collectors will detail as large a force of Inspectors as possible to each arriving train, in order to avoid unnecessary delay thereof.

The examinations heretofore authorized to be made at Montreal and other places in Canada are hereby discontinued.

(Signed,) CHARLES F. CONANT,
Acting Secretary.

THE ENEMIES OF SECRETARY DELANO.

It has transpired that certain parties whose claims have been rejected by Secretary Delano are among those who organized and have persisted in the recent attacks upon him through the medium of the press, with the design of driving the Secretary from the Cabinet, and securing a successor who would be more favorable to their interests.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The Canadian Government has, through the British Minister, complained to the Department of State that the Treasury regulations of March 30, 1875, as interpreted by the circular of April 23, 1875, are in violation of article 29 of the Treaty of Washington, in that distinction is made between goods coming into the United States to remain and those crossing its territory for the purpose of immediate exportation, the former, known as importations, which may arrive under consular seal without inspection at the frontier ports, while the latter as transit goods are subject to entry and inspection at such ports. The Secretary of State having referred the subject to the Secretary of the Treasury, the latter officer has, in view of the fact that the question involves the construction of one of the articles of the Treaty of Washington, submitted the question to the Attorney General.

NO YELLOW FEVER AT NORFOLK.

NORFOLK, Va., July 19.—The Board of Health makes the following statement:

The rumor that yellow fever existed in this city, which originated in Washington, and was published in the Boston *Journal* of the 17th inst. as a dispatch from Washington, is utterly without foundation; nor is it believed that a Naval medical officer at this station made any such statement as that mentioned in the *Journal* of said date. There is no case, nor has there been one, of yellow fever, either in this city or at the quarantine station, this season.

This statement is made by order of the Board of Health.

(Signed,) JOHN B. WHITEHEAD,
Health Officer.

The following dispatch has been sent to the Naval authorities at Washington:

To Dr. John M. Woodward, Supervising Surgeon, &c., Washington, D. C.:

There has been no case of yellow fever at Norfolk this season. (Signed,) A. W. SAWTELL,
Assistant Surgeon, United States Marine Hospital Service.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The following dispatches were received at the Indian Bureau this morning from Rev. S. D. Hinman, of the Special Sioux Commission:

RED CLOUD AGENCY, July 15.—We met Brules and Ogallallas in council to-day. They desire the general council to be held at Shadron Creek, midway between the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Agencies, on Sept. 1, and positively refuse to go to the Missouri River. They will aid in bringing in the Northern Sioux and Cheyennes. We have assented to the place and time designated by them, subject to your approval.

CAMP ON THE SHADRON, July 19.—The young chief "Afraid of his Horses," with fifty of his best men, have gone to bring in the Northern Sioux, "Red Dog" and others accompanying us to the Missouri to influence the Indians there.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A MAINE SCHOONER SUNK IN VINEYARD SOUND.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 19.—The schooner Willie Harris, of Machias, Me., from Port Johnson, for Salem, with coal, was run into and sunk Saturday night, at midnight, in Vineyard Sound, by the schooner Narragansett, of Wilmington, Del. The schooner remained above water about half an hour, giving the crew an opportunity to get away in their boats. She lies in about ten fathoms of water, with her mastheads out, and is in a dangerous position for passing vessels. Gay Head light bears from the wreck south-west, and Tarpaulin Cove light north-east by north, about three and one-half miles. The schooner is uninsured.

A PORTUGUESE BRIGANTINE WRECKED ON SABLE ISLAND AND THE CAPTAIN DROWNED.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 19.—The bark Winburn, called off this harbor to-day and sent ashore eight men, being the balance of the crew of the brigantine Farto, of Portugal, wrecked at Sable Island. The Farto was from Lisbon, via Madeira, for Halifax, loaded with salt, wine, nuts, figs, and cork, and during a dense fog on the morning of the 29th of June, went ashore on the south side of Sable Island. A heavy sea was running at the time, which broke over the vessel. An attempt was made to launch the boats, but they were carried away, and the Captain, Jose Carlos Goures Dozeloa Sanafrais, was washed overboard and drowned. An hour later and the vessel began to go to pieces, and all hands jumped overboard, all but two reaching the shore, the cook and the steward, Losos Carlos Feio and Francesco Baptista, being drowned. The cargo drifted to sea, only a small portion going ashore.

A FISHING SCHOONER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING—THE CAPTAIN AND A SAILOR KILLED—A WATER-LOGGED BARK.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 19.—The fishing schooner Express, Capt. Ponnier, of Cape Breton, was struck by lightning on the 11th inst., off Prince Edward's Island. The captain and a sailor named Thomas McDonald were killed. A hole was knocked in the side of the vessel, but the crew patched it and reached Disco, Cape Breton.

The bark J. L. Wickwire, of Cornwall, is reported at St. Thomas, water-logged and dismasted. She was on a passage from Doboy to Britain.

A BOATMAN DROWNED.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 19.—A boatman on the Delaware and Hudson Canal named Kelly, residing at Eddyville, near Kingston, fell off his boat about 6 o'clock this afternoon and was drowned, about a mile east of this place. Although boats were passing at the time, no one saw him fall. He was slightly intoxicated, and sank immediately.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Betwen 10 and 11 o'clock Sunday night a fire was discovered in Read's variety store, on Linden avenue, Greenville, N. J., and an alarm was promptly given. The only fire apparatus stationed in that section of the city is one of the Champion Fire Extinguishers, and it was unable to render any service in consequence of one of the horses being balky, at least that is the excuse the members of the company gave for their failure to reach the fire in time to render any service. The building and the greater part of its contents were completely destroyed. Mr. Read estimates his loss at $7,500—$4,000 on stock and the remainder on building. He is insured for $4,000—$2,000 in the American German Insurance Company, $1,000 in the Hartford City, and $1,000 in the State Insurance Company, of Jersey City. As there was no fire or light in the building the fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin, and will be investigated.

The insurance on the furniture factory of Mitchell & Co., St. Louis, burned Sunday, is as follows: Union Mutual, of Philadelphia, $2,500; German-American, of Pennsylvania, $1,500; Westchester, of New-York, $1,000; Lancaster, of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Bangor, of Maine, $2,500; German-American, of New-York, $2,500. The remainder is in Western companies.

Quite a panic was caused at Granite Mill No. 1, at Fall River, Mass., yesterday morning by fire starting from an overheated bearing. The help rushed out, and one girl had a leg broken. The damage was slight. Work was resumed in about half an hour.

A fire occurred at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, on the second floor of the four-story brick dwelling No. 155 West Fifty-sixth street, occupied by Kate Callaghan. Damage, $100; insured for $500.

A fire in McGanaran & Turker's lumber-yard, at Montreal, yesterday, destroyed $15,000 worth of lumber. It is fully insured in the Royal Canadian, Western, and Citizens' Companies.

A fire at Dresden, Ontario, yesterday morning destroyed thirteen small wooden buildings, most of which were used as stores. Loss, $25,000.

A fire at Grand Rapids, Mich., Sunday, destroyed the furniture warehouse of Voakley, Gage & Co. The loss is $40,000; not insured.

A fire at Parkhill, Ontario, yesterday morning destroyed Taylor's hardware stone and two adjoining buildings. Loss, $14,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 20—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen, and is highest in the Atlantic States. It is lowest in the Eastern British Provinces, while minor depressions exist over Lake Superior and the South-west. Occasional rains have fallen on the Gulf coast, near Lake Superior, and from Tennessee and the Ohio Valley to Kansas and the Indian Territory. The temperature has fallen from New-Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania to South Carolina, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, but has slightly risen in New-England, the upper lake region, and the North-west. The Ohio River has fallen from Pittsburg to Louisville; also the Mississippi, except continued rising at Cairo and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising or stationary barometer, easterly to southerly winds, slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains from the Ohio Valley to the Western Gulf and possibly on the South Atlantic coast.

For the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling, followed by rising, barometer, winds veering to south-west and north-west, slightly warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains.

For the lower lake region and the Middle States, stationary to falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rains north-west of the Alleghanies.

For New-England, rising followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to south-west and south-east, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Mississippi continues slowly rising at Cairo and Memphis.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	72°	62°	3:30 P. M.	88°	76°
6 A. M.	72°	61°	6 P. M.	80°	76°
9 A. M.	77°	64°	9 P. M.	75°	71°
12 M.	81°	70°	12 P. M.	75°	67°

Average temperature yesterday.......68⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......77⅞°

WHISKY FRAUD INDICTMENTS AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—The following persons were indicted in connection with the alleged whisky frauds before the United States District Court to-day: Col. John McDonald, late Supervisor of this district, and Col. John A. Joyce, late Revenue Agent, charged with receiving unlawful fees and for a violation of their duties and powers. The defendants waived a formal arraignment and pleaded not guilty. Rudolph A. Ulrice, for not effacing stamps and bonds from empty casks, and for carrying on distilling without giving a bond. He waived arraignment, pleaded not guilty, and was held in a personal recognizance of $3,000. M. Forster, D. A. West, and William Hunicke, for the removal, concealment, &c., of spirits and effacing stamps; arraignment waived; pleaded not guilty; recognizance $5,000 each. Louis Kellerman, for fraudulently executing documents required by the Revenue laws; arraignment waived; pleaded not guilty; personal recognizance of $1,000. B. A. Engilke and John L. Burnecker, for not effacing stamps; arraignment waived and pleaded not guilty; personal recognizance of $5,000 each.

The tobacco factory of F. H. Schroeder was seized on Saturday for a violation of the Revenue laws, and to-day the officers made an inventory of the property.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION FORMED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 19.—A gathering of military men here to-night formed an association to be known as "The Hudson River Rifle Association." Col. Bodine was elected President. A range was also selected, and arrangements are to be made for prize shooting. A committee was appointed to make arrangements to give Col. Bodine and Col. Gildersleeve a grand reception in this city on their return.

THE REDUCTION OF WAGES AT FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 19.—It is believed the operatives, realizing the general depression in the cotton goods market, will quietly submit to the proposed general reduction of wages, to take effect the first Monday in August, and not undertake a strike.

THE LOUISVILLE DEFALCATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 19.—The revenue officers completed to-night their investigation into the affairs of the Collector's office, and report the defalcation to be $82,900 16. It is their opinion that Jackson has been stealing for several years, but that the bulk of the money was taken last February. No trace of how he disposed of the stolen money has been discovered.

NATIONAL BANKERS' CONVENTION.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 19.—About 200 prominent Bank Presidents and Cashiers are in town to attend the National Bankers' Convention, which meets to-morrow noon in the Town Hall. About 1,000 more are expected to arrive in the morning.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

THE TEAM IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

LOCAL CHARACTERISTICS—TRAITS OF THE NEWSPAPERS—AT BELFAST—A HEARTY WELCOME—A CITY OF WORKERS—EARL DUFFERIN'S ABODE—A BANQUET.

From our Special Correspondent.

BELFAST, Thursday, July 8, 1875.

The journey from Dublin, in which we had spent three delightful weeks, "barring the weather," as the natives say, was made in four hours and a half. The pace on the northern lines is not so swift as on the southron, neither is the scenery so attractive or pleasant. In the north and centre of Ireland one always hears of the "Black North," and I can readily understand how a sunny Southern would find himself chilled by the bleak hills and bare aspect of the counties which make up the Province of Ulster. Some of the stern character of the land attaches to the people. They look colder than the Cork or Dublin folk. The Celt here looks as if he had had a dash of the Puritan, and felt solemn in consequence. This Puritanic air is noted especially about the County of Louth, which is prosperous after a fashion quite unknown in Cork and Tipperary. The towns are well built, the mud hut is banished, all the peasants have hats and boots, the women have cloaks, and the children do not cry out for halfpence. You will be good enough to conceive that in this way I wish to suggest that the contrary prevails in Munster and Leinster. In Ulster there seems greater independence, greater sturdiness, and the responsible air which almost always comes of progress in toil.

AT BELFAST.

When we had reached Dundalk, which is half way between Dublin and Belfast, I bought a couple of Belfast newspapers. I think a man may almost always catch more than a glimpse of a people from a study of their newspapers. In the Dublin journals you see nothing but politics and amusement. In the Belfast journals I saw nothing but prices and quotations. Cotton, wool, linen, iron, and money occupy several columns, and on this I made up my mind that we were coming to a town of business. I was not disappointed, then, when the engine steamed in about 7 o'clock, to find the platform crowded with men with the signs of hard work on their faces and hands. In fact, there were here more working men, in the true sense of the term, than I had seen in all Ireland since my arrival—great, stalwart, broad-chested iron-workers, with the genuine mill look about them. The Mayor, Mr. Lindsay, and a few gentlemen of the Reception Committee, came forward and were introduced by Major Leech, who with Mr. Johnson, of the Irish Team, constituted the whole Dublin contingent. Carriages were in waiting, and in a short time we were all packed in. It was then found that Mr. Canfield had got lost, and a telegram in waiting told us that he had unfortunately got locked out of the depot at Dublin. The ladies were escorted to their carriages by the Reception Committee, and we followed as closely as the crowd permitted. I was struck with the fact that there was little or no cheering until we had been well seen. The crowd examined the party with minuteness enough to give a medical certificate had such been demanded. At last we were seated, and the walk through the crowd began, when there burst out a tremendous cheer, which was taken up along the whole street and maintained at diapason strength. We now observed flags and banners, the Stars and Stripes, and the union jack braving it bravely between them. I noticed that the green flag, which in Dublin was so common, was nowhere here. The green is the flag of the Irish Catholic, and in Belfast the Catholic has a poor time enough.

A WARM RECEPTION.

However they may differ among themselves, they certainly gave us a magnificent reception. The journey to the Imperial Hotel, which in ordinary times would be accomplished in seven minutes, occupied more than half an hour. The crowd walked beside the carriages, and gazed and cheered and laughed and shouted in a way that was positively puzzling. At last the hotel is reached, and we get in. There is some tantalization in the difficulty of ingress, for the crowd seem as likely to take up position in the coffee-room as ourselves. The Mayor and the local gentlemen are running this way and that, endeavoring to pacify people whose toes have been mangled, and to persuade people to go away who could not move an inch if they tried ever so much. The streets are crowded in front, and westward and eastward, and far as one can see from the window, he sees faces all turned up, all cheering, all making themselves merry. The Mayor suggests to Col. Gildersleeve that he ought to make a speech. A speech seems to settle everything in Ireland, and Col. Gildersleeve has caught up the knack of talking wonderfully well. You can always hear him, and the Irish love mellifluence, so he stepped on to the balcony and cried out:

"Gentlemen of Belfast, [cheers,] on behalf of the American Team, for whom I have now the honor to speak, I thank you cordially and sincerely for this kind and hearty reception. We feel and know that it is no idle applause, but comes from your inmost heart and strikes a deep impression in our own. We take it, however, that you desire to indicate in this most noble and unanimous ovation your admiration for the United States of America, of which we are all so proud. [Cheers.] Again, in a hasty and perhaps too brief a manner, I thank you on the part of the American Rifle Team, and hope within the next few days to make a more personal and a closer acquaintance with many citizens of your most prosperous city."

Two hits were made, unintentionally perhaps, in this speech; but they told well. One was to begin by calling them gentlemen, the other to end by calling Belfast a city. I have since learned that Belfast is very jealous of Dublin. Dublin, as you know is the metropolis and capital of the island, whereas Belfast is only the county town of Antrim. Dublin has a population of 330,000, Belfast has but 170,000. But Belfast has the energy, enterprise, commerce, and go-ahead spirit of the whole country. This is her pride, and she is always on her metal when Dublin is in the lists. Her elevation to a city, then, in Col. Gildersleeve's little address proved to them that she looked like a city, and so indeed she does. Well, now, the cheering had subsided, and the welcome resonance of the dinner-gong rang through the house. Mr. Mayor presided, and there also sat down Mr. Alexander Henderson, proprietor of the Belfast *News Letter* and ex-Mayor of the town, Alderman Mullan, Alderman Hughes, and Mr. Dounan, the American Consul here. Altogether we numbered about forty. Dinner was superbly supplied and thoroughly enjoyed. During its consumption the crowd had never bated one jot from its position, and now and then we heard the fierce fun with which the Irish invariably entertain themselves when they have nothing better to do.

AT THE BOTANIC GARDENS.

We were advertised to be present at the

Botanic Gardens, a favorite evening resort here. We reached the gardens on foot, way being readily made for us. I am certain there were not less than 8,000 or 10,000 people on our route and the cheering was incessant. In the gardens we found a new crowd and a new enthusiasm. Complimentary and welcoming flags were suspended in various places about the grounds, and the band of the Ninety-fourth Regiment of Infantry played all our airs and played them well. I hope I will be pardoned if I say that I agree with no less a critic than her Majesty the Queen of these realms in her appreciation of female beauty in the North of Ireland. Her Majesty in her sketch book expresses her lively admiration of Irish beauty, but declares that it vanished when she entered Belfast. In these Botanic Gardens I saw all that sort of fashion which one must see where there is wealth, but in grace, in style, in beauty the display was less than poor. The Irish themselves admit this, and account for it by saying that Belfast is half Scotch, which is another way of saying that "no Scotch lassie is bonnie, and I won't believe that. Nevertheless we enjoyed our promenade immensely, and when we were ordered into a compact body to see the fireworks we were amazed at the extent of the crowds. The exhibition was fine, and a bursting "Hail Columbia" was received with a cheer which reminded one of the English people cheering at the Siege of Strasburg, as carried on nightly in Cremorne Gardens. Everybody was mightily pleased. We were pleased because we couldn't be anything else, and they were pleased that we were pleased. They cheered us all the way home, and I verily believe many of the party were snug in bed before our enthusiastic admirers would consent to go home. *

A CITY OF WORKERS.

An early stroll through the town yesterday morning confirmed my notion that Belfast was a workshop. The streets were filled by long lines of men and women, all on their way to mills and factories, the morning bells of which were clanging most furiously. The town is well built, and in some places is handsome. But it has all the appearance of hurry, and all the appearance of small origin. Here you can see a palatial mart, and beside it a one-story house, in which some small retail trade is carried on. When the lease of that house "falls in" it will be pulled down and the new house will fit the character of its neighbors; but there is hardly a block which is not terribly disfigured by some outrageous irregularity. Like most towns, Belfast has grown in a certain direction, and presents the appearance of a place never laid out, but going on somehow at the hap-hazard whim of the latest speculator. A very fine tower to the memory of the late Prince Consort blocks up the end of the best street and butts the General Post Office, which otherwise would appear to advantage. The theatre is a fine building, and the Ulster Hall, in which entertainments are given, is as fine as anything in New-York. The town is backed by a line of fine keepers, in the shape of hills, and these add very much to the general attractiveness of the place. I like Belfast, and I think if it could get to be a little better off in the geographical disposition of things, it would be the capital of Ireland in a twelve-month. I find on looking into a local directory that half a century ago Belfast had a population of 44,800. In that period it has doubled itself twice, and is increasing rapidly now. It is estimated that during our war the town cleared in the linen trade about seventy or eighty millions sterling. After that there was a rather wholesale clearance by bankruptcy, only the strong houses keeping square. I shall not trouble you with anything of the religious rancour which disturbs and disgraces Belfast. I shall only mention two facts which in any other country would be esteemed proud reminiscences—here they are held by more than one to be awkard facts. The first Bible printed in Ireland was printed in Belfast, and in Belfast to-day the oldest newspaper in the country flourishes apace. The air of business pervades every thoroughfare. There is no attempt to rival that metropolitan languor of movement which is so strongly observable in Dublin. Every man is in a hurry and confesses it by his walk. The accent of the people is quite different—strong, nervous, rough, and delivered with such amazing rapidity that it is not always easy to catch the words. There is no squalid poverty in Belfast and no beggars in the streets. The number of drinking-shops is, however, enormous and they all seem to do a thriving business. As beer is the common drink in Dublin, whisky is the common drink here, and the whisky is not nice. A very brief experience of the town proved to me that earliness has nothing to do with temperance in Belfast. They can take their whisky a little after 10 o'clock in the morning, and yet I have not seen any man notably tipsy. The stir I can readily see is far greater than on ordinary occasions, and perhaps a little license is indulged just now. But this vigorous people seem inclined to tipple.

EARL DUFFERIN'S ABODE.

After breakfast we were all on the *qui vive* for Clandeboye, the seat of the Earl Dufferin, now Governor General of Canada. His Excellency is not at home just now, but he had forwarded instructions to have his demesne and castle opened during our visit. We were carried in drags to Queen's Bridge, and then a little steamer, the Lord Palmerston, conveyed us down the lough on which Belfast is built to a little town called Bangor. Here we found all the townsfolk assembled at the dock, and they cheered us to their hearts' content and ours. Once more in carriages we tumbled along the dirtiest road I have ever seen outside Dublin, and after a time reached Clandeboye. At the gates we were met by Capt. Hamilton and taken to the drawing-room. Mr. Patterson, the agent, showed us over the rooms and the castle generally. Lord Dufferin, you know, is esteemed a very intellectual man. His *Letters From High Latitudes* afford pleasant reading, and his forgotten novel, *Angelina Gushington*, was deemed clever for a young man. His mother wrote the celebrated Irish emigrant's ballad, "I'm sitting on the stile, Mary," and other well-known poems. Evidences of taste and travel are plentiful in Clandeboye Castle, and we enjoyed our inspection accordingly. Luncheon was laid out in the Armory Hall, a very curious and interesting retreat, close to the castle. The Mayor of Belfast proposed the "health of the Earl of Dufferin," and Capt. Hamilton, (Lady Dufferin's brother,) responded. He said he knew that were his Lordship present he would endeavor to return in some sort the kind reception he had had from the people of the United States last year. This was the only speech of the occasion, and soon after Capt. Hamilton sat down a move was made for the lawn.

AN INFORMAL CONTEST.

It had been arranged that by way of pleasantry there should be a little shooting at 1,000 yards for a forty guinea cup. Clandeboye is the shooting ground of the Ulster Rifle Association. The ranges are beautifully laid down in a break or passage between two woods, which but for this break would front the castle. The prettiness of the place as a shooting ground is not lessened by the fact that in the course of the 1,000 yards two or three pretty bits of water intervene. The ladies remained in the castle and viewed the shooting from the windows. The grounds, as I have stated, were open for the day, and the people of the district were present in thousands. They formed along the woods, and had any shot strayed out of line, it would unquestionably have hit stiffly. Twenty-four entered the lists. Dublin produced Mr. Johnson and Mr. Greenhill; Ulster sent in a dozen, and we entered ten. Dublin soon retired. Then Canfield and Ballard were out. Then Col. Bodine, after two bull's-eye and one miss, drew off. Gen. Dakin made three centres in succession, and would not try more. Mr. Coleman on the wrong target sufficed to reduce the hit by one. Each had but five shots, and the targets were like those used in the great match—bull's eye 4. In the end Major Fulton (A.) and Mr. McKenna (I.) made 17; and Col. Gildersleeve (A.) and Mr. Lee (I.) made 19. There was then a tie for these two. Three more shots were allowed. Col. Gildersleeve made a centre and Mr. Lee followed with a bull's eye. The excitement began to creep, then fortune turned, and Gildersleeve made a bull's eye and Lee a centre. They were now equal and a shot each to fire. Both made bull's eyes. There was great cheering and laughing, and the competitors looked pale enough. Three more shots were ordered. Off goes Gildersleeve, and up comes the white disk—bull's-eye. Down goes Lee very carefully and makes a beautiful bull's-eye. What a silence is in this wood. You can hear the leaves shiver in the wind, and the shadows almost, as they flit along the ground. Gildersleeve tries again, and again up comes the white disk. The cheering has scarcely been suppressed, when Lee makes his white disk; and there is a stealthy nervous anxiety visible in both men—mostly in the Celt. The last shot is now to be fired. Columbia's son rests long in position, and you hear the bullet on the target not a second before the bull's-eye is signaled again. Mr. Lee is now in front. You can see him tremble as he lies down and fixes his rifle, and in vain endeavors to steady the same. He fires and makes—an outer. And America wins again. The enthusiasm on all sides is unbounded, and after a bumper we get away as best we can from our thousands of friends. Time presses, and we drive rather furiously back—the road to Belfast being taken this time. The Imperial is reached at 7:15; we dress and drive to the Town Hall, and find the Mayor, the Town Council, and a couple of hundred of Belfast's best men awaiting us at a banquet.

THE BANQUET.

The Council Chamber is beautifully decorated, "Erin go Bragh," "Hail Columbia," "Cead Mille Failthe," and "Faugh a Ballagh" being signaled on the walls. The banquet was all that could be desired, and was not concluded until 10 o'clock. Col. Gildersleeve sat beside Mr. William Johnston, Member of Parliament for Belfast, Capt. Butler beside Miss Cole, Major Leech with Mrs. Arthur, Lord John Taylor, Colonel of the Ninety-fourth Regiment, beside Col. Bodine. Several of the leading ladies in Belfast were also present. The Mayor gave "The Queen," "The President of the United States," "The Prince and Princess of Wales," "The Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland." He then gave "The Army and Navy of America," and named Gen. Dakin, who responded. Addresses by the Mayor, Col. Gildersleeve, and Alderman Cole followed, and Col. Mitchell then proposed the health of Major Leech, who responded. Major Fulton made a pretty speech on behalf of "The Ladies." One or two local toasts followed. "God Save the Queen" was sung, and the banquet broke up.

MORE JUNKETING.

I must close this letter with a line saying that we visited the Giant's Causeway to-day. To-night we go to the theatre *en grand tenue*, and to-morrow we leave Ireland for a pleasure trip in Scotland.

EGYPT IN AFRICA.

PROGRESS OF THE KHEDIVE'S EXPLORATIONS.

The London *Daily News* of July 6 has the following:

"Letters from Egypt of late give very encouraging accounts of the progress making by the Khédive's officers in exploring and opening up the interior of Africa to civilization and commerce. Col. Long, the young American officer, who made himself so famous by his daring and successful expedition to M'tesa, and who has since made other equally successful explorations, has returned to Cairo, bringing back five natives of different tribes, together with many curious war weapons and implements, showing the different degrees of civilization attained. He gives a most graphic account of his adventures and discoveries, and may be expected soon in Europe to make preparations for other explorations which are to be intrusted to him to penetrate farther into the heart of Africa under the Khédive's auspices. Seven steamers now ply between Khartoum and Ragaff, above which the rapids render the Nile unnavigable. The distance between Khartoum and Gordon's head-quarters is more than 1,000 miles. He has established lines of posts so as to keep his communication open, and has made peace with the tribes with whom Baker was at war, adroitly availing himself of Abou Saood (Baker's *bête noir*) in the first place, and then dismissing him, thus checking the slave-trade most effectually by turning its instruments to other uses. Gordon has proved a great success, and his occupation of the country has cost the Government nothing, as he has made it self-sustaining by the produce he has sent to Cairo. Col. Purdy (an American officer in the Khédive's service) has reached the capital of Darfur, and reports that there is plenty of water in the Nile between that point and the point of his departure, so that the obstacle which baffled Baker seems no longer to exist. Col. Colston (also an American officer) is pushing on probably into the interior by another route; while Mitchell, the geologist of the Gordon expedition, who is not far from Kennar, between the Nile and the Red Sea, has discovered two gold mines, formerly worked in ancient times, the shafts still open. He reports that, with modern appliances, one of these shafts could be successfully and profitably worked; what percentage of gold he has found has not been made public. In fact the energetic Khédive, seconded by equally energetic officers, is pushing exploration and investigations of all kinds into this *terra incognita* with a success equal to his efforts.

Germany is even now working along the western coast of Africa; France is organizing an expedition from Senegal; Stanley is pushing on from the eastern coast, and the dream of the heroic Livingston seems at last in process of speedy fulfillment. Even Portugal, ever mindful of old memories and earlier explorations, is striving to retain her foothold by new treaties with the Sultan of Zanzibar, whose putative possessions greatly exceed his actual authority, for Portugal has already possessions in his neighborhood, and the capacity of extending them. Four European powers have successfully established themselves on the Western coast of Africa—the Dutch, the Portuguese, the French, and the English. For two hundred and thirty-five years the Dutch flag floated over the fort of Elmina, on which Maurice of Nassau placed it in 1637, after which it was abandoned. France has long held Senegal, and England Sierra Leone and the adjacent dependencies, and Portugal since 1415 has been an African landholder, still holding Lower Guinea. But, with justice, this region has ever been considered the unhealthiest on the globe; while the Nile basin, with cultivation and civilization, is capable of becoming a garden, according to the more recent accounts of its explorers. England has had, and still has, her representative men in this mighty work of opening Africa to the light of religion and civilization. What Livingstone commenced, and Cameron continued, Baker and Gordon have helped to complete."

A BURGLAR'S RECEPTION IN CALIFORNIA.

The following appears in the Marysville (Cal.) *Appeal* of July 11: "Yesterday morning, at about 3:30, the residence of Charles Raish, on D street, was entered by a burglar in pursuit of plunder. Raish gives the details of the exciting episode as follows: At or about the hour named he was awoke from his sleep by the jingle of money in his dining-room, sounding as if a half dollar had fallen upon the floor. He instantly comprehended the situation, jumped out of bed and stepped into the dining-room, where he saw a man in the act of taking money from his pantaloons. The burglar, at the sight of Raish, started off through the kitchen and back part of the lot toward High street, and was followed by Raish. As the burglar stepped upon the fence to get over he caught and brought him down to his feet. The burglar then asked, with an oath, 'Who are you?' and showed signs of fight. Raish gave him one blow, which settled him upon the ground, and then added a few additional punches as remembrancers. The burglar cried 'enough,' and was taken into the house and was made to sit down on the floor until Raish dressed himself. As soon as dressing was completed Raish and his prisoner started down the street, when the latter began to threaten, saying he did not care about going to the State Prison, but he did not like to be bruised up so, and if he ever lived to get out he would get even. Raish then remarked, suiting his action to his words, 'I might as well finish you right here.' The burglar begged again, took it all back, and walked peaceably to the station-house, where he first gave his name as Bullard, and afterward changed it to Charles Wilbur. Raish had about $25 in his pantaloons, and the burglar had it in possession when discovered, but scattered it about the floor and lot while attempting to escape. Bullard or Wilbur is recognized as the man who entered John Hampshire's house on Friday morning. Mrs. Hampshire awoke and saw this man standing by her bed. She screamed, and the man ran out of the house. Some one entered Fisher's house, at Fourth and High streets, on Thursday morning, and was heard and frightened away. It is believed that Wilbur was the man. He has been noticed about the streets the past week by the Police. He had no arms on him when arrested."

THE FRENCH PRESS.

LATE SQUABBLES BETWEEN METROPOLITAN JOURNALS.

Writing from Paris, July 5, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says:

"In one of the admirable letters from Paris he contributed to the Augsburg *Gazette* Henri Heine once remarked that the modern Parisians resembled the Athenians of old. True, they had no Alcibiades among them, but that celebrated quadruped, Alcibiades' dog, had many descendants in the gay capital, and hardly a day passed without one of them submitting to have his tail cut off. What he meant to convey was, that some incident, of very second importance generally, was ever cropping up to afford something to talk about to the *flaneurs* on the Boulevard which they cared far more about than events of real moment. Thus, to-day, what engrosses Paris is neither the inundations nor the gloomy prospects about the harvest, but the quarrels between M. Debrousse, the editor of the *Presse*, and M. De Villemessant, of the *Figaro*, and between the *République Française* and M. De Cassagnac, Sr. The position of the former quarrel will be understood from the following letter in the *Presse* of to-night:

To M. De Villemessant, Editor of the Figaro:

SIR: I wished to show that your cowardice was greater than your impudence, and the proof has been given. To-day you say in the *Figaro* that you don't know me. You lie. I have had the misfortune to meet you several times. You insinuate that you have not provoked the truths which I have told you for the last four days. You lie. I repeat that, according to your shameful system of intimidation, with the object of extorting money, you have threatened me for months past with the publication of my family affairs to which you resorted yesterday. The provocation, therefore, comes from you, and all the precautions of a man cunning in calumny will not succeed in shifting it on my shoulders. You threaten me with a law suit. Do as you please, but don't talk about honor, and don't pull the French press into your quarrel. Nobody, Sir, is inclined to share the numberless infamies which have very justly made you the object of public contempt and disgust.

J. DEBROUSSE.

Such is the state of affairs between MM. Debrousse and De Villemessant, the editors. Two of the writers on the same papers, however, have already settled their difference in the orthodox French way. M. Jules Rosati, of the *Presse*, and M. A. Perivier, of the *Figaro*, crossed swords to-day, and the latter was wounded in the breast and arm, but not seriously; it is not said whether 'honor was satisfied.' The quarrel between the *République Française* and the *Pays* is summed up in the following epistle published by the latter organ:

To M. Léon Gambetta:

SIR: Apropos of a polemic which has arisen between the *République Française*—a paper of which you are notoriously the political director and inspirer—and the *Pays*, my name has been pronounced in terms which I cannot tolerate. The *République Française*, in spite of my loyal explanations, persists in accusing me of venality. I demand from you a reparation by arms. I am sixty-eight years old; I was a Deputy for twenty years, and your colleague for some time; I am a commander of the Legion of Honor. All this will explain to you why I do not shift to the shoulders of subordinates the responsibility of imputations which belongs to you. Therefore, before troubling two of my friends, I wish to ask you if you will let me know whether you fight when you insult an honest man, or whether you are only a coward? Don't let my age be any excuse for getting out of the matter. Providence, in granting me a long life, has left me an arm strong enough to make my name respected, and not to allow it to be dirtied by you.

A. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.

I don't know whether M. De Cassagnac, Sr., means fighting, but at all events he has set an example to M. De Villemessant which must make the latter look very small, even among his friends."

A TRADUCED GENTLEMAN.

MR. JESSE JAMES, THE ACCOMPLISHED OUTLAW, COMES TO HIS OWN DEFENSE IN THE PUBLIC PRINTS.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Republican Banner* of the 7th inst., had the following interesting letter dated at "Ray Town, Jackson Co Mo July 6th 1875:"

Gentlemen, as my attention has been called, recently, to the notice of several sensational pieces copyed from the Nashville Union & American. Stating, the James & Youngers are in Ky &c, I ask space in your valuable paper to say, a few words in my defence, I would, treat, those reports with silent contempt, but I have many friends in Ky & Nashville that I wish to know that those reports are false & without foundation I have never been out of Mo Since the Amnesty bill was introduced into the Mo. Legislature last march asking for pardon for the James & Youngers I am in constant communication with Gov Hardin Sheriff Groom of Clay Co Mo & severel other honorable county and State Officials, &, they are hundreds of people in Mo who will swear I have not been in Ky, they be desperadoes raving round in Ky, and, it is probily very important for the Officials of Ky to be very vigilant. it a robbery was committed in Ky. to day' Detective Blyths of Louisville, would telegraph all over the U S. that the James & Youngers did it Just as he did when the Columbia Ky, Bank, was robbed April the 29th, 1872. Old Bly the Sherman bummer, who are keeping up all these sensational reports in Ky, & if the truth was known I am satisfied some of the informers is conserned in many robberys charged to the James & Youngers for 10 years the Radical papers in Mo and other States have charged nearly every daring robbery in America to the James and Youngers it is enough persecution for the northern papers to persecute us without the papers in the South, persecuting us, the land we fought for four years to save from northern tyranny, to be persecuted by papers claiming to be Democratic, is against reason. the people of the South have only heard one side of the report. I will give a true history of the lives of the James and Youngers to the Banner in the future, or rather a sketch of our lives. we have not only been persecuted, but on the night of the 25th of Jan. 1875, at the midnight hour, nine Chicago assassins and Sherman bummers led by Billie Pinkerton, Jr., crep up to my mothers house and hurled a misle of war (a 32-pound shell) in a room among a family of innocent women and cheldren murdering my 8-year-old brother and tore my mothers right arm off & wounded several others of the family, & then fired the house in seven plaises. The radikl papers here in Mo have repeatedly charged the Russellville Ky Bank robbery to the James & Youngers, while it is well known that on the day of the robbery march the 20th 1868, I was at the Chaplin Hotel in Chaplin Nelson Co Ky. which I can prove, by Mr. Tom Marshall, the proprietor and fifty others, and on that day my brother Frank, was at work, on the Laponsu Ranch in San Louis Obispo co California for D. J. Thompson, which can be proven by the sheriff of San Louis Obispo co and many others. Frank was in Ky the winter previous to the robbery, but he left Alex Seayers in Nelson co. Jan the 25th 1868, and sailed from N. Y. city Jan 26th which the Books of the U. S. mail line of steamers will show probily I have written too much and probily not enough but I hope to write much more to the Banner, in the future, I will close by sending my kindest regards to old Dr. Eve and many thanks to him for his kindness to me when I was wounded and under his care.

JESSE JAMES.

P S. Mr. Editor please put this communication in form & publish it. I have never had an opportunity of receiving an education, which you will see by my composition pleas send one copy of the Banner to my mother Mrs. Dr. Samuel, Kearney, Clay Co, Mo.

THE FAMILY NEXT DOOR.

From the Danbury News.

There is a family moving into the house next door; we can hear through our blinds the carriers of the furniture move along the walk. All the talking we hear is done by one voice. It is the man of the house, and he has got a little son. We need not look out of the window for confirmation of this impression. His words establish it as clearly as the eyes could witness, and we know just what is being done out there as well as if we stood in the very midst of it. Every time he speaks we dot it down on an extra sheet of paper, and so far he has made the following utterances:

"Put that whip down."
"Get out of the way."
"Don't climb up there."
"Take your shoes off that bedstead."
"Shall I speak to you again?"
"Do you want to break those things?"
"Come out of that."
"Go away from that horse; do you want to get your head kicked off?"
"Do you hear me, or shall I speak again?"
"Hey, there! what did I tell you about that horse?"
"Now, you sit still there, and don't you dare to move an inch, or I'll break every bone in your body."

DEATH OF AN OLD MEXICAN.

The Denver (Col.) *News* announces the death of Salvadore Carrea, a Mexican, with a singular history, at Pueblo, on the 13th inst., at the advanced age of seventy-two years. He was born in Old Mexico, but settled in New-Mexico just half a century ago. His ancestry, as far back as he knew anything about them, were wealthy people, and among his relatives now living in New-Mexico is one man who owns 40,000 head of sheep. Twenty years ago Salvadore Carrea was possessed of great wealth, being the owner of one of the largest land grants in New-Mexico. But his possessions slipped out of his hands, and for fifteen years past he has supported himself, in a precarious degree, by sawing wood, carrying water, and by performing other menial labor and drudgery. He was married to a Mexican beauty in his eighteenth year, but she has been dead over fifty years.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

PREPARATION FOR THE GREAT SPORTING EVENTS.

THE SUMMER MEETING TO BEGIN NEXT SATURDAY—IMPROVEMENTS ABOUT THE GROUNDS—NEW STABLES BUILT—THE BOTANICAL DISPLAY—WHAT IS EXPECTED AT THE COMING CONTESTS.

On Saturday next the racing at Saratoga will begin, and the turfmen are gathering at the beautiful Summer resort in vast numbers. It is always at Saratoga that the most brilliant racing is seen, and appearances certainly justify the great expectations of the sporting public in regard to the coming turf events at that place. As a race-course, the one at Saratoga has always been regarded as the most complete in all its appointments in the country, and there seemed to be no room for improvement. But the news comes from Saratoga that the Racing Association has refitted and decorated the grand stand. The ladies' seats have been recushioned, the lawn in front of the stand newly sodded, and the preparations for fine botanical display are extensive. In order to accommodate the great number of horses that are to be entered for competition, several new stables have been built under the superintendence of Mr. Wheatley, the Secretary. Messrs. Doswell & Cammack have individually erected a stable with eight stalls, to accommodate their string of racers, and the stable formerly occupied by Messrs. Hunter & Travers, has been leased by Mr. Pierre Lorillard, who has extended its proportions. Thus, it will be seen, that every year additional facilities are required for the proper accommodation of horses; a sufficient proof of the increase in popularity of turf contests.

It is announced privately that Mr. William B. Astor, Jr., is buying high-priced stock, and will appear on the turf next season.

The majority of the great colts have yet to appear in competition with those who have already been shown in public, and again, it will be remembered, McGrath's champions, Calvin, Aristides, and Chesapeake came from Kentucky as a trio of invincibles, carried off the Withers and Jerome stakes at Jerome Park with ease, and supplemented these victories by capturing the Jersey Derby. Winning these stakes so easily entirely killed the business of the book-makers, and the season promised to pass away in monotony. But Ozark defeated Aristides in the Ocean Hotel Stakes, and then met and defeated Chesapeake last Saturday. Turf affairs have immediately assumed a more enticing aspect, and Saratoga as usual will be the battle-field whereon will be decided the question of superiority. Again, it has been a much mooted question whether the colts that appeared against McGrath's trio, in the Spring, were in proper racing form. The season was very backward here, and the trainers were unable to give their horses the thorough preparation necessary for great efforts. All these things have been changed with the advance of the season, and the campaign which opened so tamely has suddenly developed a brilliancy quite unexpected, and therefore all the more welcome.

THE FIRST MEETING.

The first meeting will be introduced by one of the greatest events of the year—the Travers Stakes for three-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,000 added by the association, and $500 in plate by William R. Travers, Esq., the President; the second horse is to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and three-quarters. This will be the twelfth renewal of the stake, which has always furnished a large field and an exciting struggle. There are sixty-five nominations, and the field of horses will undoubtedly exceed in numbers and excellence all those of former years. All the great colts are entered for the struggle, and among those that have already appeared may be mentioned Rhadamanthus, Matador, Ozark, James A., Chesapeake, Aristides, Calvin, Big Sandy, Milner, Tom Ochiltree, Viator, Jo Cerns, Willie Burke, &c. The brother to Kingfisher, King Bolt, will make his first appearance of the season in this stake, and his owners have backed him well in the books. Since Ozark's victories at Long Branch he has stood at four to one in the betting books, while only a few weeks ago the bookmakers were offering twenty-five to one against him. Col. McDaniel has been busy preparing Willie Burke and Jo Cerns for the fray, and the old horse will be found ready at the post in good form. McGrath is uncertain which of his colts to rely on, and will probably start the trio, and do the best he can. The uncertainty of the event will make it a great one for speculation. The second race will be the sweepstakes for all ages, one mile and a quarter, $50 each, play or pay and $800 added. In this there are nineteen nominations, and the most noted horses in the country are engaged. Springbok is the ruling favorite, the book-makers only offering even money against him, but Olitipa, with her wonderful turn of speed, will give the great horse a hard push if she does not beat him. She has run very fast with 107 pounds on her back, but in this race she will carry only 87 pounds. It is, under the circumstances, an open question whether Springbok can beat her over this distance of ground, and the filly has consequently a host of supporters, even at the short price of two to one, at which she is quoted. The next in importance on the list is Ballankeel, who is quoted at three to one, and as he has proved himself a speedy horse, his chances are as good as those of any. He is under a partial eclipse for his defeat by Pennington in the Monmouth Cup, but his friends claim that the horse was not up to the mark at Monmouth, and assert that he can do much better. Besides these, there are Calvin at three to one, Madge at three to one, Grinstead at five to one, Survivor at six to one, Mate at eight to one. It will doubtless be a remarkable contest, and should the track be in good condition the fastest time on record may be looked for. The third event is a selling race for all ages, for a purse of $600, horses entered to be sold for $3,000 to carry their appropriate weights; for $2,000 allowed 7 pounds; for $1,500 12 pounds, and for $1,000 15 pounds. If not to be sold to carry 10 pounds extra. The distance is a mile and three-quarters.

The second day will be Tuesday, July 27, with three events. The opening race will be the Alabama stakes for three-year-old fillies, $100 entrance, $50 forfeit and $1,000 added; the second filly to receive $300 out of the stakes; one mile and an eighth. There are forty nominations, and among them are to be found the names of Katie Pierce, Australind, Olitipa, Gyptis, Mattie A., and other fleet ones. Much had been expected from Katie Pierce, but she made a poor show at Long Branch. She had beaten Pennington in a trial, but when she came in company she did not come up to the mark. Mattie A. will be a worthy competitor for Olitipa, and will give her a close race. The second race is a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for all ages, for a purse of $500, and the third a free handicap steeplechase for all ages, the entries for which are to be made on Saturday, July 24, and acceptances to be made by 12 o'clock on Monday.

The third day—Thursday, July 29—will be intensely interesting. It will open with the Flash Stakes for two-year olds, $100 each, half forfeit, and $500 added; dash of half a mile. In this thirty youngsters of the choicest blood are engaged. Among them are Parole and Faithless, belonging to Mr. Lorillard; Freebooter, belonging to Mr. Belmont; the imported bay filly Faverdale, entered by Mr. Cameron; Pastor, and other good ones. After this will come the absorbing event, the Saratoga Cup for all ages, two miles and a quarter, $50 each, play or pay, and $1,200 added, of which the second horse is to receive $200. This contest will in all probability equal the struggle of Harry Bassett and Longfellow, three years ago, and as the champion-cup horses of the East, West, and South will come in competition the whole country will be interested in the contest. There are twenty-three nominations, and it is expected that Acrobat, Springbok, Preakness, Madge, Rutherford, Grinstead, Aaron Pennington, Wild Idle, and Ballankeel will face the starter. Springbok is the favorite, being quoted even in the books, while Ballankeel is at 2 to 1; Pennington, 3 to 1; Olitipa, 4 to 1; Acrobat, 4 to 1; Wild Idle and Madge each 5 to 1; Vandalite and Preakness, 7 to 1. All these have been backed at the figures quoted, and for large amounts. Rutherford will be dangerous in this race, and those who think he has not speed enough will be mistaken. He is quoted at 10 to 1, and, before he won the four-mile race at Long Branch, the long odds of 30 to 1 were offered against him. The concluding race of the day will be a selling race for all ages, one mile and a quarter, for a purse of $500, horses to be sold for $2,000 to carry their appropriate weights, with the usual allowances.

Saturday, July 31, will be the fourth day of the meeting, and the three events are open races. The first is a free handicap for all ages, dash of one mile, for a purse of $500. The entries are to be made by 4 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, July 29, and the weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by 12 M. on the 30th. The second race is a purse of $800, of which $100, with the entrance money, goes to the second horse; two and an eighth miles. The third race is a handicap hurdle race of mile heats, over four hurdles, the distance to be eighty yards. The purse is $650, of which $150 goes to the second horse. The entries are to be made by 4 P. M. on Thursday, July 29, and acceptances by 12 M. on the following day.

The first meeting will close on Saturday, Aug. 3, and of the three races two of them will be closed events. The first is the Saratoga Stakes for two-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile. There are thirty-six nominations, and many new aspirants for the honors of the turf will be brought forward on this occasion. Among them will be the ch. c. Osseo, by imp. Eclipse, out of Oliata, by Lexington, and consequently a half sister to Olitipa. There is also Sunburst, by Planet, out of Bettie Ward; Ambush, by Australian, out of Dolly Morgan. McDaniel has four high-bred ones engaged. Pierre Lorillard has eight, and among them are Parole and Shirley. Mr. Belmont is also numerously represented. The second race is the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, $50 entrance, play or pay, with $700 added, the second horse to save his stake. The winner of any three-year-old stake is to carry 7 pounds extra, two miles. There are twenty-four nominations in this, and among them are Vassal, Lord Clive, Matador, Rhadamanthus, Viator, Bay Final, Finework, Tom Ochiltree, Mattie A., Meco, General Harney, and others of note, which will make a great struggle of it. The last race of the day and meeting will be a dash of three miles, for a purse of $1,000, of which $100, with the entrance money, will go to the second horse. With so many first-class horses on the turf, this race will doubtless receive a large entry, and a grand race will be the result.

THE SECOND MEETING.

There will be a rest of six days between the first and second meetings, which will be beneficial to both horses and spectators. It will also give those who wish to be present at the great trotting meetings at Buffalo and Poughkeepsie an opportunity to indulge their inclinations without losing any of the racing at Saratoga. The season at Saratoga will be at its height by the time the second meeting begins. The first day of the second meeting is set down for Tuesday, Aug. 10, and the first race to be decided will be the Kentucky Stakes, for two-year olds, one mile, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,000 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. Thirty-three youngsters are engaged, and a fine array of noted sires are represented, viz.: Lexington, imp. Australian, imp. Leamington, imp. Eclipse, Blarneystone, Baywood, Kentucky, Planet, Jack Malone, Pat Malloy, and the English stallions Macaroni and Parmesan. The second race is the Summer Handicap, two miles, for all ages; $100 entrance, half forfeit, or $20 if declared out, with $1,000 added; weights to be announced on July 20, and declarations to be made by Aug. 1. In this there are twenty-nine entries, including Vassal, Wild Idle, Culpepper, Acrobat, Shylock, Piccolo, Bay Rum, Kadi, Lelaps, Mattie W., Rutherford, Grinstead, Galway, Jack Frost, and Vandalite—a host of good ones that will give the handicapper an opportunity to exercise his judgment. The third race is a free handicap steeple-chase of about three miles, for a purse of $850, of which $150 is to go to the second horse. The entries are to be made by 4 P. M. on Saturday, Aug. 7; weights to be announced by 10 A. M., and acceptances to be made by noon on Monday, Aug. 9.

The second day of the meeting is announced for Thursday, Aug. 12, the first race being the Kenner Stakes for three-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $1,500 added; two miles. This stake has sixty-five nominations, and it will puzzle turfmen to pick the winner from them. This is undoubtedly the most important stake of the two meetings, and will certainly decide the fate of the Fall events at Jerome Park. The distance of the race is a quarter of a mile further than the Travers, and the winner of the latter has not necessarily a lien on the Kenner. Although Acrobat ran a dead heat with Attila for the Travers last year, he was defeated by Stampede in this stake. The second race will be a purse of $600, for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, mares and geldings allowed three pounds, one mile and a half; and the third race will be a selling race, of a mile and a quarter, for all ages; horses that are entered to be sold for $2,000 are to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500, allowed seven pounds; for $1,000, twelve pounds; the winner to be sold at auction. The purse amounts to $500.

The third day is announced for Saturday, Aug. 14, and will open for the sweepstakes for two-year olds, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $700 added, the second horse to save his stakes; winners of $1,000 to carry five pounds extra; of $1,500, seven pounds; of $2,000, ten pounds; three-quarters of a mile. The nominations for this number twenty-four, and among them are Merciless, Shirley, Parole, Faverdale, Knapsack, Lady Clipper, Dalgasian, and others of good repute. Following this is a purse of $500, for three-year olds, one mile and an eighth; colts to carry 100 pounds, and fillies ninety-five pounds; beaten maidens allowed five pounds; winners this year of any single race amounting to $1,000 are to carry seven pounds extra. The third race is a purse of $800, two miles and a quarter, of which $100 and the entrance money goes to the second horse. The winner of the Saratoga Cup is to carry a penalty of seven pounds.

On the fourth day, Aug. 17, the programme will consist of a purse of $500, for all ages, one mile and an eighth, with an allowance of seven pounds to beaten maidens. A free handicap for all ages, one mile and three-quarters, purse $600, and a hurdle race of two miles over eight hurdles, $500 to the winner and $150 to the second horse. It is a free handicap. The races on the fifth day, Thursday, Aug. 19, will consist of a sweepstakes for three-year olds, one mile and a half, $100 entrance, half forfeit, $700 added, the second horse to save his stake, with penalties to winners graduated according to the amount of money won in any single race. The stake has twenty-two nominations, including Matador, Rhadamanthus, Viator, Warwick, Vinagrette, Tom Ochiltree, Vassal, and other speedy ones. The second race is a free handicap for two-year olds, for a purse of $1,500, one mile, the entries to close on Tuesday, Aug. 17, and acceptances to be made on the following day. Saturday, Aug. 21, is the sixth and last day of the meeting, the first race being a purse of $500, for all ages, one mile and three-quarters. Horses beaten once at this meeting allowed seven pounds; twice, twelve pounds, three times, fifteen pounds. Winners at either meeting are excluded. The second race is the grand purse of $1,400 for a race of four miles. The entrance is $50 each, which with $200 of the purse is to go to the second horse. It is expected that this race will bring out Springbok, Rutherford, Wild Idle, and Ballankeel, in a grand contest, and an effort will be made to beat the time made by Fellowcraft last year on this course. The final event will be a free handicap steeplechase for a purse of $850, of which $150 goes to the second horse. The programme for the two meetings thus mapped out is of unusual excellence, and the association has been very liberal in purses and added money to the stakes, which amount to $25,650. The races will commence each day at 12 o'clock.

SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.

Major C. W. Barker, proprietor of New-York Tattersalls, on Saturday sold for Capt. George D. Hanna, of Bourbon County, Ky., seventeen head of green trotting stock. Among the horses were included some very fast pacers and trotters, descendants of Hambletonian, Golddust, Mambrino Pilot, and other celebrated sires. The attendance at the sale was large, but the prices obtained were considered low. Following is a list of the prices brought by some of the best horses: Bay mare Allston Girl, sired by Bald Chief, dam a Hambletonian mare, to Mr. McCullum, for $105; brown gelding Fox Chief, by Denmark, out of Flora Hicks, to Mr. Levy, New-York, $150; brown mare Louise, by Andy Johnson, son of Mambrino Chief, dam Paris Girl, to Mr. Hilton, of Providence, R. I., for $275; bay mare Pet, by American Star, out of an Ethan Allen mare, to Mr. W. D. Hilton, for $230; bay mare Collona, sired by Black Donald, son of Mambrino Chief, dam Consternation mare, to Mr. Hilton, for $275; bay gelding Adair, sired by Alexander's Norman, dam a Golddust mare, to Mr. M. A. Howell, of New-Brunswick, N. J., for $270; bay gelding Hico, by Dan Bell, son of Mambrino Pilot, dam an American Clay mare, to Mr. Ackerson, of Newark, N. J., for $250; sorrel gelding Chinkapin, to Dr. Mackintosh, of Paterson, N. J., for $210; bay gelding, Harry Howard, to Mr. George McIntosh, of New-York, for $180; chestnut mare Effie Boone, to Col. Kahrs, of Brooklyn, for $165; bay gelding Harry Howard, to Mr. W. D. Hilton, of Providence, R. I., for $180; gray mare Marquette, to Mr. Henry Skouse, of Brooklyn, for $230.

THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT CROP.

The San Francisco *Alta* of July 12, says:

"The grape crop promises to be good in the State generally, and is unusually large in some districts near San Francisco Bay, and scanty in some others, especially about Los Angeles and San Gabriel. A frost which came in the latter part of April was very severe at Los Angeles, and in the early pruned vineyards, where the shoots were far advanced, the loss is complete, while at Anaheim, where the frost was lighter and the pruning had been done late, there will be a good yield. The bananas at San Gabriel were cut down and it is admitted now that they cannot be grown with a profit on the southern coast, unless at places exceptionally free from frost, either near the ocean or on the hillsides. The frost which we have mentioned, was one of the severest ever felt in that part of the State, but its damaging influence was not appreciated until lately. It was followed a few weeks afterward by a sirocco, or hot wind from the ocean that also did much harm to fruit which had been spared by the frost. The orange trees were not injured, but it is thought that the orange crop of next Winter will be small. Fruit now is generally dearer at Los Angeles than in San Francisco, and as the grain and grass crops are also short, many of the land owners have a scanty income from their estates. The loss to the local community, however, is more than compensated by the continued throng of visitors and speculators, and the progress of improvement. Many buildings are going up in the new towns, and land is still rising in value."

CROP PROSPECTS IN WISCONSIN.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 16th inst. has the following editorial statement: "The prospects of the crops throughout the State were never more satisfactory. In 1874 the yield of wheat in Wisconsin was not a half crop. This year, up to the present time, the weather has been so very favorable that the promise is more than a full crop. The head of the wheat is unusually long, and the berry is full and plump. Eighteen hundred and sixty was the prolific year in Wisconsin—that is, wheat yielded more to the acre than was ever known before or since that time. Eighteen hundred and seventy was a good year, 1873 was also very fair, and 1875 promises to be equal to the best. In 1870 the census returns show that Wisconsin raised 24,375,435 bushels of Spring Wheat, and 1,230,909 Winter. In 1875 the acreage is much greater, in consequence of the completion of the West Wisconsin, and the extension of the Wisconsin Central 160 miles into the northern wilderness, where the land is found to be very superior for wheat. So we think it is a moderate estimate to say that the probable yield of wheat in Wisconsin will be at least 30,000,000 bushels. Reserving 5,000,000 for home consumption and seed, our farmers will have a surplus of 25,000,000 bushels, and the prospect now is that they will get at least $1 per bushel for their wheat. If so, this would distribute $25,000,000 for the single crop of wheat. The weather also has been very favorable for oats, barley, grass, and potatoes, and latterly it has become very favorable for corn. So the promise, altogether, is unusually cheering. What the people also now need is the recommencement of railroad building. In view of the large promise of the crops, and the fair price that is expected, had the Potter law been modified at the last session so as to invite capital into the State, not less than 200 additional miles of railroad would have been in progress. The Wisconsin Central would have been under contract to Ashland, the line from Stevens Point to Portage City would have been under full headway, and the Southern Wisconsin would have been extended to its junction with the Mineral Point Railroad on its route to Dubuque."

THE STATE CENSUS.

ENCOURAGING RETURNS FROM THE COUNTRY DISTRICTS—STATISTICS OF CITIES AND COUNTIES.

The Albany *Argus* of the 17th inst. says that straggling returns of the census from various sections of the State are coming forward, all indicating a degree of prosperity to a lesser or greater extent. So far as heard from, the rural counties in the aggregate are more than holding their own, which result is rather in excess of the general expectation before the census was taken.

In Otsego County, the population in 1870 was returned at 48,967; it is now 50,205. In sixteen towns there is a slight falling off, and in eight there is a gain. Oneonta shows the large gain of 1,761, and Richfield of 375. In the county there is a gain of 1,238 compared with 1870, and of 1,589 compared with the State census of ten years ago.

Schoharie County is returned at 32,898, a falling off in five years of 442. Of the towns, Middleburg is the largest in population, Schoharie next, and Cobleskill next. Cobleskill village is the largest, Schoharie village next, and Middleburg next. In 1860 the population of Schoharie County was 34,469.

Chenango County shows a loss from 1870 of 769. The population now is returned at 39,795. This decrease is accounted for from the fact that during the census of 1870 within the limits of many of the towns a large number of foreign laborers were employed in building railroads who were then properly enumerated. Now that the railroads are substantially completed, this transient population has left, hence the decrease. Aside from this, the towns show a healthy condition, so far as the census is concerned.

Chemung County shows a marked degree of prosperity, every town showing an increase except one. The population of the county is 42,007, a gain over 1870 of 6,726. Two-thirds of this increase is to be credited to the City of Elmira, which now contains a population of 20,093, against 15,863 in 1870.

The returns from Wayne County are not complete, but gratifying gains are reported in all the towns except Lyons and Huron, where the falling off is slight. Arcadia, Sodus, and Ontario gain nearly 500 each. Wayne had a population in 1870 of 47,710.

Lewis County is incomplete, but the returns indicate little or no change. In some of the towns there has been a falling off, while others have gained. It looks as though there would be a slight gain in the county. The population of Lewis County in 1870 was 28,699.

Chautauqua County shows the handsome gain over 1870 of 5,000. The returns are not quite complete. The population of Chautauqua County in 1870 was 59,327.

Clinton County makes a prosperous record. The gain over 1870 is 1,048, when the population of the county was 47,947. The population of Plattsburg village is 5,968, a gain of 828 in five years.

Complete returns from Genesee County show a gain of 714 since 1870, when the population was 31,609. The town of Batavia has 7,120 inhabitants.

Kings County will reach about a round 500,000, against 419,921 five years ago. The City of Brooklyn will reach 470,000, against 396,000 in 1870. In 1840 the population of old Brooklyn was under 37,000. In 1845 it had increased to over 59,000. In 1850 the population had increased to over 98,000. In each of these periods of five years the ratio of increase was nearly fifty per cent. In 1852 the consolidation of Brooklyn and Williamsburg was effected, and in 1855, when the next census was taken, the population of the present city was found to be over 205,000. In 1860 it was 266,661; in 1865, 296,112, and in 1870, 396,099. Assuming the population at present to be 470,000, it will be seen that the growth of the city, within the past five years, has been unprecedented in the history of the consolidated city.

The City of Rochester, as was expected, shows a handsome gain, its population being 84,109. In 1870 its population was 62,386. Since then territory has been annexed embracing 8,575 souls, so that the total gain in the original wards in five years is 13,148. This is a proud result.

The census of Buffalo is so far completed as to make the population about 135,000. This result is unsatisfactory to the Buffalo people, it being claimed by them that the actual facts would give at least twenty-five or thirty thousand more.

Enough is known to develop the fact that Albany ranks as the fourth city in the State. New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Albany. Rochester comes next, closely crowding the capital city. Greenbush, East Albany, and Bath, on the opposite side of the river, would swell the population to 100,000.

The State can boast of having twenty-four cities within her borders. Let us name the list: New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Troy, Utica, Cohoes, Kingston, Elmira, Oswego, Auburn, Poughkeepsie, Long Island City, Yonkers, Lockport, Newburg, Schenectady, Rome, Binghamton, Hudson, Ogdensburg, Watertown. The population of the twenty last named ranges from 50,000 to 10,000. These cities are scattered all over our territory, from New-York and Brooklyn at the South, Ogdensburg on the Canada border, and prosperous Buffalo at the west. And this is not all that can be said for Albany County. The City of Cohoes, with 26,000 population, ranks among the cities of the second class, while the village of West Troy contains more population within its limits than any other village in the State. The increase of population in the county will aggregate about 24,000 in five years.

The list of large and growing villages is almost equally interesting. Many of them are large enough to be cities, and will no doubt soon ask the Legislature for city charters. We give a list of these flourishing towns as follows: West Troy, Dunkirk, Plattsburg, Fishkill, Johnstown, Batavia, Catskill, Little Falls, Oneida, Amsterdam, Niagara Falls, Canandaigua, Geneva, Middletown, Albion, Flushing, Greenbush, Saratoga Springs, Seneca Falls, Bath, Corning Port Jervis, Owego, Ithaca, Saugerties, Glen's Falls, Jamaica, Nyack. It is quite probable that within the next five years half of the above list will ask for city charters.

THE CENSUS OF SUFFOLK COUNTY, LONG ISLAND.

It appears from the recent census in Suffolk County that the western towns of that county have increased more than the eastern. East Hampton is the only town that has fallen off, while Shelter Island remains stationary. The towns of Huntington and Babylon have together considerably increased the figures returned in 1870 for the old town of Huntington. Brookhaven has made the largest real, and Islip the largest relative, gain. One consequence of the census will be the necessity of reapportioning the political representation of the towns in county conventions, which will probably stand as follows:

Huntington	8	Brookhaven	12
Southold	7	Babylon	5
Smithtown	2	South Hampton	6
Islip	6	Riverhead	4
East Hampton	2	Shelter Island	1
Total			52

THE COLD SPRING BURGLARIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to correct a statement of your reporter in your issue of July 16, in which he says, "Though the place has a vigilance committee, headed by Dr. Lente, they seem to be perfectly powerless"?

Now, I think all who know me will allow that, during a tolerably long, and I trust not useless life, I have never been at the head of any organization which has proved "perfectly powerless," and I am loath to acquire such a reputation at this late hour. I am not at the head of any vigilance committee at present, and am sojourning here. It seems that the reporters have a desire to increase the notoriety of Cold Spring on all occasions by magnifying whatever occurs there, especially of a disagreeable character, which is not the ambition of most of our citizens. The statements of your Poughkeepsie reporter, though substantially correct, are erroneous in some respects, and much exaggerated. One of the greatest of the outrages enumerated occurred twenty-two miles off, and near another village, though the thieves passed through and left their horses at Cold Spring. The highway robbery and murder referred to occurred four or five years ago, instead of recently; the murderer is now serving out a life sentence in Sing Sing, and his accomplice has just emerged from that valuable institution. The occurrences of recent date, though bad enough, are no worse than those which are occurring all around us, as, for instance, around Poughkeepsie, as the papers inform us, and near this place, a physician's life having been twice attempted by burglars within the last few days. These outrages might have been anticipated long ago; have been taking place all over the country, in various shapes, as in Pennsylvania, and are the natural outcome of the usual amount of brigandage, added to the fact that thousands of men who have heretofore been kept from committing crime by occupation have been thrown out of employment, and are becoming desperate by want of the necessaries of life and loss of all hope—the business future promising so little. Communities must provide against these occurrences, which you will doubtless have to chronicle from other places besides Cold Spring.

In conclusion, allow me to notify the burglars who infest our vicinity, and who, like other professionals, doubtless read THE TIMES, not to forget that they some years ago relieved me of all portable valuables, and that I have not replaced them to a sufficient extent to render it wise for a judicious burglar to disturb a family and incur the risk of a bullet. Respectfully,

F. D. LENTE. M. D.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, July 17, 1875.

LAW REPORTS.

POWER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

THEIR RIGHT TO LEASE PROPERTY—THE CONTROLLER'S OBJECTION FRUITLESS—THE MARINE COURT LEASE AUTHORIZED.

In the proceedings instituted on behalf of Mrs. Mary A. Schenck, as executrix, to compel Controller Green to accept the execution of a lease from her of a portion of the building No. 27 Chambers street, now in use by the Marine Court, Judge Brady rendered a decision yesterday, granting the relator's motion for a mandamus against the Controller, compelling him to sign the proposed lease on behalf of the City. The premises were formerly occupied by the United States Court, and in April last an ordinance was passed by the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, authorizing the lease. The Controller refused to comply with the ordinance, on the ground that there existed no appropriation out of which the rent could be paid, all such having been exhausted by prior leases. Meantime Mrs. Schenck had fulfilled a condition of the ordinance requiring her to purchase the furniture of the court from the United States for the use of the Marine Court, and on the refusal of the Controller she instituted the present proceedings. The lease was to be for five years at the rent of $12,000 per year.

In a brief opinion Judge Brady discusses the questions raised as follows:

The power of the Common Council to determine upon a lease of premises for the use of the City is legislative, and is unlimited except as to the term of years. Section 18 of the charter of 1873 (Laws, 484) declares that the Common Council shall have no power to take or make a lease of any real estate save at a reasonable rent and for a period not exceeding five years, unless specially authorized so to do by act of the Legislature. This is the only restriction. The exercise of this power is guarded by the provisions of section 14, which declares that the votes of three-fourths of all the members elected to each board shall become necessary to its passage. Sections 89 and 112 do not affect the exercise of this power. They relate to the departments for which appropriations have been made—"to departments and boards or officers," and by board is meant board in any department of the City Government. (Section 89.) The restriction imposed is against incurring any expense unless an appropriation shall have been previously made covering it. Section 29 does not in any way militate against the views thus expressed. It relates to contracts the cost of the execution of which is not by law or ordinance, in whole or in part, to be paid by assessments upon the property benefited, and as to which there is no balance remaining unexpended and unapplied of the appropriation applicable thereto, sufficient to pay the estimated expense of executing them, as certified by the officer making the same. This evidently relates to obligations other than leases, the expense of executing which is not certified by the officer making the same, and therefore to those relating to work to be done or supplies to be furnished. This is the more apparent from the provision that it shall be the duty of the Controller to make an indorsement upon the contract presented to him, if such be the fact, that there remained unapplied and unexpended a balance of the appropriation applicable, and to hold and retain such sum to pay the expense incurred until the contract shall be fully performed. When the lessor calls upon the Controller to pay the rent accruing it will be time enough to assert, if such be the fact, that there is no fund to which he can resort to perform that duty, and the courts may then be called upon to consider the legality of such an answer. The question is not now whether the Controller is to pay, but whether he can prevent the exercise of legislative power expressly conferred upon the Common Council by the assertion that there is no provision by way of appropriation made to meet the burden assumed. If such be the effect of the charter, it necessarily follows that no lease can be made until an appropriation has been made in contemplation of it, which it seems would be unwise and illogical. The lease might not be made, owing to one of many causes which might intervene, and the sum designed to meet it would then have been unnecessarily named and included. It may also be said that by that second section of the act of 1874, chapter 308, (Laws 1874, page 362,) the Board of Estimate and Apportionment are given the power at any time to transfer any appropriation for any year, which may be found by the head of the department for which such appropriation shall have been made to be in excess of the amount required or deemed to be necessary for the purposes or objects thereof, to such other purposes or objects for which appropriations are insufficient, or such as may require the same. It may well be doubted whether, if the City refused to pay because of an exhausted appropriation, the courts would not require evidence that there was no such excess as the law just referred to contemplates. It is, however, unnecessary to pursue this subject further. It is apparent that the objections urged by the Controller are not sufficient to prevent the success of this motion, and it must therefore be granted.

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY HOLDERS.

DAMAGES BY CHANGING THE GRADE OF ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD STREET—THE GRADE NOT CHANGED IN LAW UNTIL THE MAP IS FILED.

Under the law of 1866, the Commissioners of the Central Park ordered a change in the grade of One Hundred and Twenty-third street. The grade was fixed in 1853, on the faith of which various residents on the line of the street built and improved their premises. The map of the changed grade was required to be filed, but was not so filed until July 24, 1867. Two of the property owners, claiming to have been damaged by the change of grade, applied to the Board of Assessors to be allowed an award for the damage they had sustained. Such award was made, but was subsequently stricken out by the Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments, composed of Andrew H. Green, E. D. Smith, and John K. Hackett. The complaining property-owners—Thomas Darragh and others—then applied to Judge Brady for a mandamus to compel the restoration of their awards. When the matter came up for argument in Supreme Court, Chambers, it was admitted on behalf of the Board of Revision, &c., that under the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Teresa Doyle, the property-owners would have been entitled to their awards had the change of grade been ordered under the act of 1867, but claimed that the change was initiated under the act of 1866, which did not provide for any award for such damages. Yesterday, Judge Brady rendered his decision in favor of the property-owners, holding in an opinion as follows:

As I understand the point taken upon the argument of the motions in these cases, it is that the change of grade was made under the act of 1866, (Laws of 1866, chapter 367, page 818,) which makes no provision for compensation for damages sustained. In all other respects these applications are similar to that made in The People ex rel. Teresa A. Doyle vs. Green, reported in 3 Hun., 755, (affirmed in the Court of Appeals,) and in which the relief asked was given. The map showing the change of grade, of which the relator complains, was not filed until the 24th of July, 1867. The act of 1866, supra, (section 1.) under the provisions of which the change was made, as alleged by the respondents, declares that such change shall be established from the time of filing the map showing the same. The act of 1867, (Laws 1867, chapter 367, page 1752,) provides (section 3) that all damage to any land, or to any building or structure thereon existing at the time of the passage of that act, occasioned by an alteration of grade, shall be ascertained and paid in the manner provided by the act of 1852. I think this section is applicable to the case of the relators. The structures injured existed at the time of the passage of the act of 1867, and are embraced within the purview of that statute. The language is comprehensive: "All damage to any land or to any building, or other structure thereon existing at the time of the passage of this act, or (evidently meaning 'on,') any street, avenue, or road laid out on the map of the City of New-York, within the district specified in the first section of this act, by reason of the closing of such street or altering the grade thereof, shall be ascertained and paid in the manner specified in sections 3 and 4 of the act passed March 4, 1852." The duty of making the compensation cannot be avoided by asserting that the change was made under the act of 1866, inasmuch as the change legally took place on the 24th of July, 1867, when the map was filed, and then only. If the act of 1866 was not in effect repealed by that of 1867, the latter was an enlargement of the power in regard to the damages to be awarded. The design of the Legislature must have been to accomplish by the act of 1867 a uniformity of rule in reference to damages resulting from a change of grade. It should not unless made absolutely necessary by the terms of the statute, be adjudicated that when a change of grade was made under the act of 1866, although not accomplished until the act of 1867, no compensation for loss should be awarded, but if made in 1867, under the act of that year, it should be given to the injured party. These are kindred acts, and should be construed together. For these reasons, I think, the motions should be granted.

SENTENCE OF A BURGLAR'S DUPE.

Charles Sandborn was tried in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for being concerned in the attempted robbery of the New-York Savings Bank, corner of Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, on June 26, 1874. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for Sandborn, said that previous to the night of the attempted bank robbery the prisoner had been a man of good character. Unfortunately for himself, however, he had allowed the burglars to induce him to accompany them to Fifteenth street, where they placed him on watch, he being entirely ignorant of the fact that any criminal enterprise was on foot. The prisoner's excellent character had been vouched for by many persons, including several ladies of the Prison Association, who believed him innocent. Nevertheless, although he was a man of good character, and had undoubtedly been the dupe of the actual criminals, the evidence was against him, and all he could do was to plead guilty to an attempt to commit burglary, and throw himself on the mercy of the court. Judge Sutherland said that he had no doubt of the prisoner's previous good character. Several philanthropic ladies who had interested themselves in Sandborn's case were convinced of his excellent character, and had spoken to him on the subject. He would take this circumstance, as well as the time the prisoner had already been confined, into consideration, and only send him to State Prison for one year.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

SCRIP DIVIDENDS UNDER THE INTERNAL REVENUE ACT—THE CENTRAL RAILROAD CASE.

John N. Bailey, late Collector of Internal Revenue, plaintiff in error, vs. the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—Mr. Justice Clifford delivered the opinion of the court. Dividends, in scrip or money, declared by a railroad company, due and payable to their stockholders, whether resident or non-resident citizens or aliens, as part of the earnings, profits, income, or gains of the company, are defined by the act of the 13th of July, 1866, as proper objects of taxation, and also all profits of such company, carried to the account of any fund or used for construction; and the same section of the act provides that such railroad company shall pay a tax of five per centum on the amount of all such interest or coupons, dividends or profits, whenever and wherever, and to whatsoever party or person the same may be payable, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens. (14 Stat., at Large, 139.)

Two railroad companies, to-wit: the New-York Central and the Hudson River, each created and existing by the laws of the State of New-York, on the 1st day of November, 1869, became consolidated, as authorized by the law of the State, and the two companies were ever thereafter and still are known as the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

By the record it also appears that that consolidated company own, operate, and maintain their railroad from the City of New-York to the City of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and that they have their principal office in the City of Albany, within the Fourteenth Collection District of the State; that in and by the act of consolidation the rights of all creditors and all liens upon the property of either of the corporations were preserved unimpaired, and that the respective corporations were deemed to continue in existence to preserve the same, and that all debts and liabilities incurred by either of the corporations, except mortgages, shall thenceforth attach to the new corporation, and may be enforced against the same and their property to the same extent as if the debts or liabilities had been incurred or contracted by such new company. Prior to that time, to wit, on the 19th of December, 1868, the New-York Central Railroad Company ascertained and determined that they had expended moneys, of the earnings of the company, equal in amount to eighty per cent. of the capital stock, for the purpose of constructing and equipping their railroad, and in the purchase of real estate and other properties, with a view to the increase of their traffic; and in order that the stockholders might have evidence of such expenditure, and be entitled to reimbursement of the same at some convenient future period, they directed that a certificate, signed by the President and Treasurer of the company, be issued to the stockholders severally, declaring that such stockholder is entitled to eighty per cent. of the amount of the capital stock held by him, payable ratably with the other certificates issued under the same resolution, at the option of the company, out of their future earnings, with dividends thereon at the same rates and times as dividends shall be paid on the shares of the capital stock of the company, and that such certificates may be, at the option of the company, converted into stock whenever the company shall be authorized to increase its capital stock to an amount sufficient for such conversion. Certificates of the kind were accordingly issued and delivered to the stockholders, severally entitled "Interest certificates," and each "certifies that ——, being the holder of —— shares of the capital stock of the company, is entitled to —— dollars, payable ratably with other certificates issued under the same resolution, at the pleasure of the company, out of their future earnings, with dividends thereon at the same rates and times as dividends shall be paid upon the shares of the capital stock of the company." Annexed thereto is also a memorandum that the certificate may be transferred on the books of the company, and a blank form for such transfer is also appended, as more fully set forth in the record. Pursuant to the act of Congress the Assessor of the proper district assessed against the President, Directors, and company of the New-York Central Railroad the following taxes, to wit:

Capital stock, Dec. 19, 1868	$28,795,000
Scrip dividend or interest certificate, equal to eighty per cent. of the capital stock	23,036,000
Tax on the same at five per cent	$1,151,800
Penalty	1,000
Total	$1,152,800

Considerable delay ensued before any measures were adopted to collect the tax, and on the 24th of February, 1872, the Commissioner informed the Assessor of the district that on appeal to him he had come to the conclusion that the company was liable to pay a tax of five per cent., without penalty of sixtieths of the entire dividend, which reduced the assessment to the sum of $460,720, and that he had instructed the Collector to collect that amount, adding that on the payment and presentation of proper vouchers the remainder of the assessment, to wit, $692,080, including the $1,000 penalty, would be abated. Part of the reduced assessment was collected from the proceeds of the sale of property belonging to the company, and the residue was paid by the company under protest.

Payment of the reduced assessment having been made by distraint or under protest, the plaintiffs brought suit against the Collector, in the State Court, to recover back the amount, and the suit, on motion of the defendant, was duly removed into the Circuit Court of the United States for trial. Service was made and the defendant appeared and pleaded the general issue, and upon that issue the parties went to trial, and the verdict and judgment were for the plaintiffs for the whole amount claimed, with interest and costs of suit amounting to $600,981 12. Exceptions were filed by the defendant, and he sued out a writ of error and removed the cause into this court. Since the case was entered here the defendant has filed the following assignment of errors:

First—That the Circuit Court erred in excluding the reports offered by the defendant for the purpose of showing that the interest certificates were subsequently merged in the capital stock of the plaintiff corporation.

Second—That the Circuit Court erred in instructing the jury that the action of the company, as evidenced by the resolution and the certificates issued to the stockholders, was not a declaration of a dividend scrip within the meaning of the Internal Revenue act then in force.

Third—That the Circuit Court erred in instructing the jury to render a verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount of the tax they paid to the defendant.

The court sustained these assignments of error in a long opinion, and reversed the judgment.

REMOVAL OF CAUSE TO FEDERAL COURT—ACTION OF TORT.

No. 64.—*Aaron B. Vannecar et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Benjamin R. Bryant.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts.—Mr. Chief Justice Waite delivered the opinion of the court; the action below was originally in tort against the defendants, as owners of the steam-boat Eastern Queen, to recover damages for an unlawful assault upon the plaintiff by the servants and agents of the defendants while he was a passenger on their boat from Boston to Gardiner. The plaintiff and part of the defendants were citizens of Massachusetts, but three of the defendants were citizens of Maine, and one of Missouri. The defense was joint. A trial was had to a jury, which resulted in a verdict of $8,000 against all the defendants. Thereupon all the defendants joined in a motion to set aside the verdict and for a new trial, because the damages were excessive. Pending this motion and before judgment upon the verdict the three defendants who were citizens of Maine presented their petition for the removal of the suit to the Circuit Court of the United States, and accompanied it with the necessary affidavits and bond, under the act of March 2, 1867. (14 Stat., 558.) The court refused to allow the transfer, and this refusal is now assigned for error.

In the case of the sewing-machine companies, 18 Wall., 553, it was held that an action upon a contract by a plaintiff, who was a citizen of the State in which the suit was brought, against two defendants, who were citizens of other States, and a third, who was a citizen of the same State as the plaintiff, was not removable to the Circuit Court under this act upon the petition of the two non-resident defendants. Without considering the question whether, in an action of tort by a resident plaintiff, a non-resident defendant can, at a proper stage of the proceedings and upon proper showing, remove the cause, as against himself, to the Circuit Court, under the act of 27th July, 1866, (14 Stat., 306,) we are clearly of the opinion that this case comes within the principle settled in that of the sewing-machine companies. The petition was filed under the act of 1867 for a removal of the suit, and not under the act of 1866, for its removal as against the non-resident defendants.

The transfer was also properly refused for another reason. The act authorizes the petition for removal to be filed "at any time before the final hearing or trial of the suit." The hearing or trial here referred to is the examination of the facts in issue. Hearing applies to suits in chancery, and trial to actions in law. In Insurance Company vs. Dunn, 19 Wall., —, it was held that after a motion for a new trial had been granted a removal might be had. But after one trial the right to a second must be perfected before a demand for the transfer can properly be made. Every trial of a cause is final until, in some form, it has been vacated. Causes cannot be removed to the Circuit Court for a review of the action of the State court, but only for trial. The Circuit Court cannot, after one trial in a State court, determine whether there shall be another. That is for the State court. To authorize the removal, the action must, at the time of the application, be actually pending for trial. Such was not the case here.

The judgment of the Superior Court is affirmed.

COURT NOTES.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, a negro named James H. Furnell charged with assaulting another negro named Wesley Crummell, of No. 57 Thompson street, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court to confiscate eight barrels of apple brandy, found in the possession of John S. Emmons, Hudson, N. Y., and seized on the ground of non-payment of the tax required by the internal revenue laws.

All the courts and offices in the United States Court building, in Chambers street, are to be removed to the new Post Office building before the 30th inst., on which date all the furniture and other appurtenances that are not to be removed will be sold at auction. The present United States Court building and the ground on which it stands belong to the estate of the late Loring Andrews. New buildings for business purposes are to be erected on the site of the old building.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

A young man named Henry Mahar was yesterday brought before Justice Flammer, at the Harlem Police Court, on a charge of stealing clothing from the tailor shop of Israel H. Green, No. 1,449 Third avenue. Mahar was fully committed for trial.

Mary Ryan and Hattie Davis, both colored women, living in the same house, No. 59 Thompson street, were fighting on Sunday night. The woman Davis seized a knife from the table and stabbed Mary Ryan with it in the right breast. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Kasmire committed her in $500 bail.

Julia Fitzgerald, an old woman, residing at No. 13 Mott street, entered the house of Mr. Benjamin Marks, No. 450 Pearl street, yesterday, and stole a silk dress and a valuable gold chain. She was caught by Mrs. Marks just as she was leaving the house, and was forced by her captor into a back room and held there for half an hour, until Officer Ringler came and took the prisoner to the Tombs, where she was held by Justice Duffy for trial in the Court of General Sessions in default of $500 bail.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND PUNISHED.

Thomas Sprott, an engineer, living at No. 857 First avenue, was placed on trial yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, charged with assault with intent to kill. The charge against Sprott was, that on June 7 he threw his wife Martha from a window of his apartments on the third floor to the pavement below. Fortunately for the woman she fell upon an awning beneath, and was thus saved from what would probably have been a horrible death. What made the crime of Sprott the more atrocious was the fact that his wife had given birth to a child only three days before. Notwithstanding her delicate condition, Mrs. Sprott miraculously escaped without injury, and refused to prosecute her husband. John Fleckin and Betsy Miller, living across the avenue from Sprott, testified that on the day in question they saw Sprott bring his wife to the open window and endeavor to push her out. She clung to the window sashes with her hands, whereupon the brutal ruffian struck her and compelled her to relinquish her hold. On being placed upon the stand Mrs. Sprott, who carried her infant in her arms, said that she could tell nothing as to how she had fallen out of the window, and was not even aware of having fallen out at all until informed of it at the hospital. She had been insane, she said, before and after the birth of her baby, and could not tell what she might have done in her delirium. The prisoner then took the stand, and flatly contradicted the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution. He did not know that his wife had fallen out, he said, until he missed her from the bed, and on looking out of the open window saw her lying on the awning beneath. In cross-examination the prosecuting officer elicited the fact that Sprott had been arrested for beating his wife a few days before the birth of the baby, and had on another occasion been arrested for brutally assaulting his ten-year-old son. The jury, without leaving their seats, found Sprott guilty as charged in the indictment, and Judge Sutherland, after a scathing rebuke, sentenced the brutal fellow to the full punishment—ten years in State Prison at hard labor.

BURGLARS CARED FOR.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, Joseph Underhill, charged with entering the residence of Samuel G. Hunt, No. 55 West Thirty-fourth street, and stealing therefrom a quantity of silverware, was found guilty of burglary and sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Robert Nolan, an accomplice of Underhill in the burglary, pleaded guilty and was sent to the penitentiary for three years. Charles Meehan broke into the premises of Bernard Silverblatt, No. 173 East Broadway, and attempted to steal clothing and jewelry valued at $560. On being discovered Meehan fired a loaded revolver at Silverblatt, but failed to effect his escape. The prisoner pleaded guilty to burglary and was sent to State Prison for five years. Two youthful burglars, named Joseph W. Reid, aged eighteen, and Edward Johnson, aged sixteen, lowered themselves into the flower store No. 918 Broadway, on the night of the 9th inst., through the skylight by means of a rope, and stole $1 72. The boys pleaded guilty yesterday and were sent to the House of Refuge. John O'Neil, who broke into the unoccupied house No. 198 Third avenue and stole therefrom a quantity of lead pipe and other property, also pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for three years.

THIEVES AND PICKPOCKETS PUNISHED.

A number of thieves were disposed of at the Court of General Sessions yesterday. John Smith, a laborer, charged with stealing a gold ring from the person of Max Raehs, of No. 210 Wooster street, on June 18, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sentenced, by Judge Sutherland, to State Prison for two years and six months. John Sullivan, aged fifteen, who picked the pocket of Samuel J. Sherwood, of West Morrisania, of $2, on the 9th inst., was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. Thomas Holmes, charged with stealing a pocketbook containing $75, from George Bagwell, of No. 214 West Twenty-ninth street, was sentenced to two years in State Prison. John J. Finn and John Kinsley pleaded guilty to the larceny of a pocketbook containing $2, from Lukas Schewill, of No. 23 Pearl street, and were each sent to the State Prison for four years and six months. Joseph D. Johnson, who entered the residence of Alancon S. Jones, at No. 43 West Thirty-sixth street, and stole therefrom a quantity of clothing, an opera-glass, and a set of surgical instruments, was sent to State Prison for three years and six months. Annie McMahon, alias Brown, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of a gold watch valued at $150, the property of Abram L. Sweet, No. 5 South Fifth avenue, was sent to State Prison for eighteen months.

A YOUNG ROBBER SENTENCED.

Louis Mohr, a boy of fourteen, living at No. 553 West Twenty-sixth street, was called up by District Attorney Nolan, in General Sessions yesterday, charged with highway robbery. On the 12th inst., Mary Jane Hodges, of No. 324 West Forty-first street, was walking on the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Ninth avenue, when she was attacked by Mohr, who seized her by the throat, and after violently assaulting her, robbed her of a pocketbook containing $1 25. The lady raised an outcry and the youthful desperado was arrested and indicted. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was committed to the House of Refuge by Judge Sutherland.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Willard vs. Fargo.—Application for resettlement of order denied.

By Judge Brady.

Van Riper vs. Tweed et al.—Amendments settled. *Opinions.*—Darragh vs. Green et al.; Schanck vs. Green et al.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter of Peugnet; Warner vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Orders granted.

Topping vs. Topping.—Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff, with custody of child.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Brevoort vs. Brevoort.—Demurrer overruled, with costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Goldsmith vs. Stein et al.—Motion denied, with costs to abide event.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
9—Jones, &c., vs. Fairchild, &c.	47—Bernhard vs. Hazard.
10—Same vs. Same.	83—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt.
41—Rylands &c., vs. Schuchhoff.	84—Armstrong vs. Vanderbilt.
44—Babcock vs. Hazard.	85—Phyfe vs. Carman.
45—Life Assurance of America vs. Rhodes.	94—Dilleber vs. Dilleber.
46—Norris, &c., vs. Hazard, &c.	Call No. 101.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Brennan, Jos. Fields, John F. Fields, burglary.	John Moore, grand larceny.
Pietri Boritti, burglary.	David C. Mann, grand larceny.
Edward Carroll, burglary.	Bernard Goldberg, grand larceny.
Martin Downnan, felonious assault and battery.	Farrell Price, grand larceny.
Patrick Haggerty, felonious assault and battery.	William Knapp, grand larceny.
Bernard Smith felonious assault and battery.	James Kennedy, grand larceny.
Daniel McCarty, felonious assault and battery.	James King, disorderly house.
Daniel McSherry, felonious assault and battery.	John Lucas, indecent exposure.
David Guth, felonious assault and battery.	William Thompson, Thomas Daly, John Wood, assault.
Sarah Martin, felonious assault and battery.	Charles Daly, assault and battery.
Anton Kasteeilr, grand larceny.	

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700 Western Union.. 79⅜	1200 North-western.. 41¼
200 do.....s3. 79½	900 do. 41⅛
300 Pacific Mail.... 38¾	1200 do. 41
600 do. 38⅝	100 do. 40⅞
19 do. 38⅞	200 do.....s3. 41
300 do. 38⅝	100 do. 41⅛
100 do.....s3. 38⅞	400 do.....s3. 41¼
600 do. 39	1200 do. 41⅛
100 do. 39⅛	1100 do. 41⅛
10 N.Y. C. & Hudson.103⅝	100 do. 41⅜
100 do. 103¾	100 do. 41⅛
1800 Lake Shore.... 61	400 do. 41⅜
1000 do. 60⅞	1200 do. 41½
1000 do. 60¾	400 Han. & St. Jo...b3. 25½
2300 do. 60⅝	200 do. 25½
400 do.....s3. 60½	600 Erie Railway.... 15⅝
600 do. 60⅝	100 do. 15¼
2300 do. 60¾	600 do. 15
400 do. 60⅞	300 do. 15⅛
200 North-west. Pref. 52½	700 do.....b3. 15¼
10 do. 52⅝	100 do. 15⅛
100 do. 53	200 St. Paul Pref...b3. 59
100 St. Paul.... 36¾	300 Rock Island.... 105¼
200 do. 36½	300 do.....b3.105⅜
100 do. 36⅝	300 do.....c.105⅜
200 do. 36¾	300 do. 105½
100 do.....c. 36⅞	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 50½
100 do. 36⅞	700 Ohio & Miss.... 24⅛
100 do. 36¼	100 do. 24¼
300 do. 36⅝	1100 do. 24⅛
200 do. 36½	200 do.....b3. 24⅜
500 do. 36¾	400 do. 24⅜
300 do. 36⅞	300 do.....s3. 24¼
300 do.....s3. 36¾	200 do.....b3. 24¼
300 do. 36⅞	200 do.....b3. 24⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, Reg.....b. c.120¼	$10,000 U.S.5-20 Cou. 1865, new....118⅝
25,000 do.....12.120⅛	5,000 do.....12.118¾
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupon...12.121¾	10,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.120⅜
5,000 U.S.5-20C.'65.119⅞	1,000 do.....b.c.120⅝
5,000 do. 119¾	9,000 do. 120¼
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., 1865, new.... 118⅞	10,000 U. S. 5s, 1881, Reg.....12.115½
7,000 U.S.5-20C.'64.117¼	1,000 do. 115¾
5,000 do.....12.117⅝	40,000 U. S. 6s,C.,b.c.122¼
6,000 U. S. 5s 10-40, Reg.....b. c.117½	2,000 U.S.5-20Coup., 1868.....12.120⅜
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.117¼	500 U. S. 5-20 R., 1868.....12.120¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 50	200 Clev. & Pitts.G'd. 91⅜
5,000 do. 50⅛	20 do.....b. c. 91⅝
7,000 do. 50¼	100 C. & R. I. b. c.s3.105½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 49	250 do. 105⅝
10,000 B., H. & E.b3. 25	200 do. 105½
4,000 Am.Dock Imp. Co. 7s.... 99¾	200 do.....b3.105¾
9,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D..b3. 90	100 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 60⅞
11,000 do.....b. c. 90	1500 do. 61
1,000 M. & St. P., I. & M. D. 81	1400 do. 61⅛
5,000 Chi. & N. W. Con. C. G. Bs.. 83	100 do.....c. 61
1,000 do. 83¾	1900 do. 61
10,000 do. 84¼	700 do. 60⅞
31,000 do. 84¼	100 do.....s60. 60½
20,000 do. 84	400 do. 60⅞
2,000 Chi.&N.W.1st.104⅛	700 do.....s3. 60¾
1,000 Chi. & N. W.C. 97	600 do.....b3. 60⅞
1,000 St.L.,J.&C.1st.102	500 do. 60¾
3,000 St.L.& I.M.1st. 91½	200 do. 60⅞
7,000 L. S.2d,Con.cp. 96½	100 do. 61
3,000 Erie 2d....100¾	400 do. 61
2,000 N. Mo. 1st.... 90	100 do.....s5. 61
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st...101	100 do.....b3. 61
3,000 do. 101¼	100 do.....s4. 60⅞
5,000 do. 101½	2000 do. 60⅞
1,000 C. P. 7s, L. Gt. 99	300 do. 61
4,000 do. 99¼	100 do.....s5. 60⅞
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 95½	1500 do. 60⅞
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F..b3. 95¾	300 do. 61
15,000 Pac. of Mo.2d. 79¾	1000 do. 61⅛
1,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 46¼	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 53½
7,000 T.,W.& W.1st. 81	100 do. 53¾
5,000 do. 81¼	200 do. 54¼
4,000 D.&H.R.bs.'91.107½	200 do. 54½
100 At. & P. Tel.b.c. 20⅛	100 do. 54⅝
200 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.104	100 Pac.R. of Mo.b.c. 50½
100 do.....b3.104	400 C. & N. W.b.c.b3. 41⅜
300 do.....b3.104¼	100 do. 41½
100 West. Un.Tel.b. c. 79¾	100 do. 41⅛
200 do. 79⅞	100 do.....c. 41¼
700 do.....b3. 80	100 do. 41¼
600 do. 80	200 do.....b3. 41⅜
1500 do. 80⅛	1400 do. 41⅝
1400 do. 80¼	1000 do. 41½
100 do.....b3. 80⅜	1300 do. 41⅝
300 do. 80⅛	100 T., W. & W...b.c. 5¾
400 do. 80⅛	100 do.....s3. 5⅝
800 do.....s3. 79⅞	600 do.....b3. 5½
800 do. 80	100 do.....b3. 5⅝
100 do. 80¼	100 Mor. & Ess.b.c.102
500 do. 80¼	300 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 36¾
500 do. 80⅛	2000 do. 36⅞
1400 do.....s3. 80¼	1500 do. 37
200 do. 80¼	600 do. 37⅛
400 do.....b3. 80¼	800 do. 37
800 Erie Railway.b.c. 15¾	100 do. 37
900 do. 15⅝	800 do. 37⅛
700 do.....b3. 15½	100 do.....s3. 37⅜
500 do. 15⅝	100 do. 37⅛
500 do. 15½	700 do.....b3. 37⅛
200 do. 15⅝	20 do. 37⅛
600 do.....b3. 15⅝	600 do. 37⅜
1600 do.....b3. 15⅜	100 C.,M.& S.P.Pf. 59⅝
27 Am. Express.b.c. 57½	5 do.....s3. 59⅝
48 do.....b3. 57½	400 do. 59⅞
5 Adams Express..100	100 do. 59⅝
400 Pacific Mail.b.c. 39⅛	100 do. 59½
500 do. 39¼	100 do.....b30. 60
100 do.....c. 39¼	1100 do.....b3. 60
300 do. 39⅜	20 Del., Lack. & W.119⅜
100 do. 39¼	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 25⅝
200 do. 39⅛	100 do. 26
600 do. 39	200 do.....s3. 25¾
200 do. 38⅞	100 do. 25½
20 do. 38⅞	100 Chi. & Alton.b. c.103
400 do. 39	30 do.....c.103¼
1300 do. 39⅛	100 Ohio&Miss.b.c.b3. 24⅜
500 do.....b3. 39¼	450 do. 24¼
50 Mich. Central.... 66½	200 do. 24⅛
200 do.....b. c. 67	100 do. 24
10 Un. Pacific...b. c. 73⅞	300 do. 24⅛
100 do. 73½	400 do. 24⅛
150 N. J. Central.....130	300 do.....b3. 24⅜
	600 do.....s3. 24¼
	1400 do. 24¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$60,000 N. W.c.c.G.B. 84	400 Lake Shore...s3. 61⅛
3,000 M. & St. P. 1st L. C. Div..... 90⅛	1200 do. 61⅛
3,000 do. 90	400 do. 61¼
2,000 Erie 4th.... 97	100 do.....b3. 61⅛
400 Western Union.... 80⅜	500 do. 61
100 do. 80½	300 do.....b3. 60⅞
200 do.....b3. 80⅝	1000 do. 60⅞
3000 do. 80½	100 do. 60¾
400 do. 80⅜	200 do.....s3. 60¾
100 do.....b3. 80⅜	200 do. 60⅞
500 do.....s3. 80¼	1200 do. 61
300 Pacific Mail.... 39¼	100 Union Pacific.... 73½
200 do. 39⅛	600 North-western.... 41½
600 do. 39	100 do.....s3. 41⅝
100 Erie Railway..b3. 15⅝	100 do. 41⅜
600 do.....s3. 15½	100 do. 41½
200 do. 15⅝	300 N. W. Pref.... 54½
200 do.....s3. 15⅜	100 New-Jersey Cen....110
200 Del., Lack. & W.119½	200 Rock Island.... 105¾
800 Ohio & Miss.... 24	100 do. 105⅝
300 do.....b3. 24⅛	300 St. Paul Pref.... 60¼
100 Pacific of Mo.... 50¼	200 St. Paul.... 37¼
20 do. 50½	200 do. 37⅛
100 do. 50	100 do. 37⅜
10 do. 50¼	100 Tol. & Wab.... 6½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20C.'64.117⅜	$2,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.120⅛
5,000 do. 117¼	5,000 U. S. 5sC., '81.117

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$7,000 Un. Pac. 1st..101½	100 Mar. Land & M'g Ass. Paid..b. c. 11¾
32,000 Chic. & N. W. C. C. Gold bds. 84¼	700 Pacific Mail..b. c. 38⅞
6,000 C. P.G.bds,b.c.101	400 do. 39
1,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.112	200 do. 38⅞
2,000 L. S. Con.2d.C. 96½	500 do. 38¾
2,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.115¾	10 Un. Pacific...b. c. 73½
100 C. Coal of Md.b.c. 47½	100 do. 72⅞
100 West. Union..b. c. 80⅜	50 N. J. Central.... 110½
200 do.....b3. 80⅜	100 Chic. & R. I..b.c. 105½
1100 do. 80½	200 do.....b3.105⅝
1500 do.....s3. 80½	400 Chic. & N. W.b.c. 41⅜
200 do. 80⅝	100 do.....s3. 41⅜
200 do.....c. 80¾	300 do. 41⅜
700 do. 80¾	500 do.....b3. 41⅜
100 do. 80⅞	1000 do. 41⅝
2800 do. 80¾	300 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 55¼
300 do.....b3. 80¾	100 do. 55
1100 do. 80⅝	200 do. 55½
200 At. & Pac.Tel.b. c. 20⅛	100 do. 55⅝
900 Erie Railway.b. c. 15½	100 do. 55⅞
400 do.....b3. 15⅝	100 do. 56
1500 do. 15⅝	100 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 37¼
100 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.104⅛	700 do. 37⅜
200 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 60¾	200 C.,M.& St.P.Pf.b.c. 60⅜
400 do. 60⅞	100 do.....s3. 60⅜
600 do. 61	200 do. 60
100 do.....b3. 61	175 Del., Lack. & W..119¾
100 do. 60⅞	7 C., Bur. & Q..b.c.112¾
100 do.....c. 60⅞	100 Ohio & M..b.c.s3. 24⅛
100 do. 61	100 H. & St. Jo...b.c. 25⅝
400 do.....b3. 61⅛	100 P. R. of Mo.b.c.b3. 49½
600 do.....b3. 61	200 do. 49
1400 do. 61	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$8,000 Un. Pac. L. G.. 99½	100 Lake Shore...b3. 61
15,000 C. P. Gold bds.101	100 do. 61
200 Quicksilver.... 14	200 do.....s3. 60⅞
40 Western Union.. 80¼	300 do. 60⅞
100 do. 80⅜	400 do. 60¾
400 do. 80½	1600 do. 60¾
100 do. 80⅜	100 do. 60⅞
100 do. 80½	100 North-western.... 41⅝
100 do. 80⅝	100 do. 41⅝
100 Pacific Mail...s5. 38¾	1400 do. 41⅜
100 do. 38¾	200 North-west. Pref. 55⅝
300 do. 38⅝	100 St. Paul...b3. 37⅜
100 do. 38⅝	200 do. 37⅜
200 do. 38¾	300 do. 37⅛
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...104½	100 St. Paul Pref.... 60¼
50 do. 104¼	550 Tol. & Wabash.... 6
400 Erie Railway.... 15½	75 Del., Lack. & W..119¾
200 do.....b3. 15½	43 Chic., Bur. & Q..113
100 do. 15⅜	300 Ohio & Miss.... 24
200 do. 15½	

MONDAY, July 19—P. M.

The opening of the week was signalized by a general improvement in securities at the Stock Exchange and a further decline in gold. The stock market displayed great strength, and prices rose sharply in many instances, closing at a very little reaction from the extreme advance. As usual of late, the Western shares led the market, and North-western and St. Paul were especially prominent in the dealings. The advance in North-western preferred was 3½ per cent., and in St. Paul preferred 1½, to 56 and 60½ respectively. Northwestern common advanced from 40⅞ to 41¾, and St. Paul common from 36⅛ to 37⅜. There are no new considerations affecting these stocks, and the improvement is the natural result of an increased inquiry growing out of the prospects of largely increased earnings from the transportation of grain from the West to the seaboard. This demand has communicated itself to the bonds of those companies, and the fresh interest awakened by the improved outlook for business is seen in the large increase in the volume of business to-day and the decided improvement in prices. Lake Shore was the most active stock on the list, but was somewhat irregular, fluctuating between 60½ and 61¼ and closing at 60¾ @60⅞. New-York Central, Rock Island, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western advanced ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. under an increased demand. Erie rose to 15¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 24⅜, Hannibal and St. Joseph to 26, Wabash to 6, with some reaction at the close, notably in the case of Hannibal and St. Joseph, which fell off to 25⅛. Union Pacific advanced to 73½, but later yielded to 72⅞. Pacific Mail rose to 39⅜, and closed at 38¾. Western Union advanced from 79⅜ to 80⅞, and left off at 80⅝. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was quiet and steady at 20⅛.

The money market was extremely easy, with excessive offerings throughout the day, and borrowers on call supplied their wants at 1@2 ₱ cent. In discounts prime names are still quoted at 3½@5 ₱ cent., according to date of maturity.

The foreign advices report comparatively little change in the London financial market, money being easy at 2 ₱ cent. on British Consols, and discounts in the open market being 2⅝ ₱ cent. The Bank of England made a gain of £183,000 sterling on balance. Consols and American securities were firm; the former closing at 94 1-16 for money, and 94 3-16 for the account, and the latter at 106¾ @107 for old 1865s, 107¼ for 1867s, 104½@105 for 10-40s, and 102¾@103 for new 5s. Erie closed steady at 13¾. The sterling exchange market was steady on a very moderate business, on the basis of $4 86½@$4 87 for 60-day bills, and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand. Gold declined at the opening from 114¼ to 114⅛, but soon rose to 114⅜. The advance brought out fresh offerings, which broke the price to 113⅞. The market closed at 114, after a recovery to 114⅛. The selling disposition is still predominant in the Gold Room, and this of itself may be used to rally the price from time to time. On gold loans the rates were 1@3 ₱ cent. per annum, and 1-64 per diem for use.

There was a further decline of ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent. in Government bonds, in sympathy with the downward course of gold, and the market closed rather weak on the basis of 120 to 120¼ for 1867s. The business in railroad bonds amounted to $319,000, of which $159,000 was in Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds. The price advanced under these large purchases from 83 to 84½, and the final transactions were at 84¼. Chicago and North-western firsts sold at 104⅛, and consolidated at 97. Milwaukee and St. Paul, Lacrosse Division, advanced to 90½. New-York Central firsts sold at 115¾, and Morris and Essex firsts at 112. The Union Pacific securities were strong and higher, firsts advancing to 101½, Land Grants to 95½, and Sinking Funds to 95¾. The sharp advance in bonds of Western roads is stimulated by the indications of more prosperous times, which led to purchases by capitalists who do not find it profitable to employ their money on call loans, the competition to lend being so great. With the banks in such a strong position as they are at present, and money almost begging for employment, it is natural to infer that a large proportion of the idle capital will seek first-class railway mortgages for investment. In State bonds there were no new features, and the market was without important change.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1875.

Gold receipts	$583,984 45
Gold payments	313,576 27
Gold balance	34,537,998 72
Currency receipts	1,257,203 33
Currency payments	815,103 75
Currency balance	54,213,957 10
Customs	456,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MONDAY, JULY 19.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	117⅜	117
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116	116
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120⅜	120⅛
American Gold	114¼	114
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 86¼@$4 86¾	$4 86¼@$4 86¾
New-York Central	104	104⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	105¼	105¾
Pacific Mail	38¾	38¾
St. Paul Common	36⅞	37¼
St. Paul Preferred	59	60½
Western Union	79⅝	80⅝
Union Pacific	73¼	73¼
Lake Shore	61	60⅞
Wabash and Toledo	5	6
North-western Common	41⅛	41⅜
North-western Preferred	52¾	55¾
Delaware, Lackawanna and West'n	119½	119⅝
New-Jersey Central	110¼	110
Panama	129	130
Erie	15¼	15⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	24	24
C., C. and Indiana Central	3⅝	3⅝
Harlem	134	134

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104½	103¾	760
Erie	15¾	15	14,400
Lake Shore	61¼	60½	34,100
Wabash	6	5¼	1,600
North-western	41¾	40⅞	18,100
North-western Preferred	56	52½	2,200
Rock Island	105¾	105¼	2,400
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37⅜	36⅛	11,800
Mil. and St. Paul Preferred	60½	59	3,800
Pittsburg	91⅜	91⅜	220
Del., Lack. and Western	119¾	119⅜	550
New-Jersey Central	110¼	110	100
Michigan Central	67	67	250
Chicago and Alton	103	103	130
Union Pacific	73½	72⅞	320
Morris and Essex	102	102	100
Hannibal and St. Joseph	26	25⅛	1,200
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅜	24	7,800
Missouri Pacific	50½	49	400
Western Union	80⅞	79⅜	23,900
Atlantic and Pacific Tel	20⅛	20⅛	300
Pacific Mail	39⅜	38⅝	10,400
Quicksilver	14	14	200
Consolidation Coal	47½	47½	100
Mariposa L. and M	11¾	11¾	100
Total sales			133,430

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	122½	123	5-20s, 1865, n.c.	118½	118¾
6s, 1881, r.	119⅞	120	5-20s, 1867, r.	120	120⅛
6s, 1881, c.	121⅜	121¾	5-20s, 1867, c.	120	120¼
5-20s, 1862, c.	115¾	..	5-20s, 1868, r.	119¾	120
5-20s, 1864, r.	117¼	..	5-20s, 1868, c.	119¾	120
5-20s, 1864, c.	117	117¼	10-40s, r.	117¼	117⅜
5-20s, 1865, r.	118½	119	10-40s, c.	117½	118
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅜	119½	5s, 1881, r.	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, u.r.	118½	118¾	5s, 1881, c.	116⅛	117

CLEARING-HOUSE STATEMENT.

Currency exchanges	$71,344,715
Currency balances	3,073,459
Gold exchanges	11,499,979
Gold balances	1,100,792

The day's business at the Gold Exchange covered:

Gold balances	$1,127,514
Currency balances	1,302,747
Gold cleared	36,639,000

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $127,000 for interest and $43,000 for called bonds.

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883.... 35	L. bs. due '81 to '91, inc.100
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 35	Han.& St.Jo. due '75.100
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 35	Han.& St. Jo. due '76.100
Alabama 8s, 1888.... 35	N. Y. Reg't B'ty L'n.106
Ark. 6s, Funded.... 32	N. Y. coup. B'ty L'n.106
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.is. 15	N.C. 6s, old, Jan.& Ju. 20¼
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R. 15	N.C.N.C.R.Jan.&Ju. 50
Ar. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O. 15	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct. 50
Ark. 7s, Miss.O.&R.R. 15	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J&J. 38
Ark. 7s. Ark. Cen. R. 15	N.C.N.C.R.c.off A&O 38
Connecticut 6s....104	N.C.Fund'g Act 1865. 12
Georgia 6s.... 89	N.C.Fund'g Act 1868. 11
Ga. 7s, New bonds.. 97	N.C.new bonds, J&J. 10
Ga. 7s, Indorsed.... 96½	N.C.new bonds, A&O 10
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds.. 97½	Ohio 6s, 1875....100
Indiana 5s....100	Ohio 6s, 1881....101
Ill. Coup. 6s, 1877...100	Ohio 6s, 1886....106½
Ill. Coup. 6s, 1879...100	Rhode Island 6s....103
Illinois War Loan....100	South Carolina 6s.... 32
Kentucky 6s....100½	S.C.L.C.1889 A.& O. 30
Louisiana 6s.... 32	S. C. 7s of 1888.... 32
Louisiana New bds.. 33	S. C. non-f. bs.... 6
La. 6s, New Flg. Dt. 32	Tennessee 6s old.... 50
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 33	Tenn. 6s new bds.... 49
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 32	Tenn. 6s new series. 48¾
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 25	Virginia 6s old.... 36
Michigan 6s, '78-'79..100	Virginia 6s n. b. 1866. 37
Michigan 6s, 1883....101	Virginia 6s n. b. 1867. 37
Michigan 7s, 1890....100	Virginia 6s c. bds.... 65
Mo. 6s, due in 1875....100	Vir. 6s ex mat. coup. 57
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..100	Vir. 6s con. 2d ser.... 45½
Mo. 6s, due in 1877..100	Vir. 6s def. bds.... 8⅞
Mo. 6s, due in 1878..100	Dis. of Col. 3-65s 1924. 72
Fund. bs. due '94-5..100	

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bs...108	Lake Shore c. cp. 1st.101½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bs....105½	Lake Shore c. r. 1st..102½
Alb. & Sus. 3d bs....100	Lake Shore c. r. 2d.. 96½
Boston, H.& Erie 1st. 25	Marietta & Cin. 1st..105
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 38½	M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902.103½
Ches. & Ohio ex. c... 33	M.Cen.1st 8s,'82,S.F.112
Chicago & Alton 1st.109	N.J.Southern 1st 7s. 23
Chicago & Alton In..102	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....101⅝
La. & Mo. 1st guar.. 90	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....102¾
St. L. Jack.&Chi.1st.102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....102½
C., B. & Q. cons. 7s..104⅝	N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est..100
Chi., Rock Isl. & P...108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub'n.100
C. R. of N. J., 1st n..112½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....103
C. R. of N.J. 1st c....104	N.Y.Cen.& H. 1st cp.115
Am. Dock & Imp. bs. 99	N.Y.Cen.& H. 1st r..114
M.&St.P.2d 7 3-10P.D. 90	Hud.R.7s,2d S.F.'85.108¼
M. & St.P.1st LaC.D. 90	Harlem 1st 7s, cp....110⅝
M.&St.P.1st I.&M D. 81½	North Missouri 1st.. 89½
M. & St.P.1st C.&M. 95	Ohio & Miss. Cons.... 94⅛
M. & St. P. 2d.... 82	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 75
Chic. & N. W. S. F..104½	Cen. Pac. Gold bs....101
Chic. & N.W.Int. bs. 99	Cen. P., State Aid bs.106
C. & N. W. Cons. bs. 97	Un. Pacific 1st bds..101⅜
C. & N. W. Ex. bds. 90	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s. 99¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st...104⅛	Un. Pacific Skg. Fd. 95⅝
Chic.&N.W.C.G.bds. 84	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 95
Gal. & Ch. Ex....107½	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d.. 79¾
Penin. 1st, Con.... 96½	Pacific 7s, g. by Mo.100½
Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 97½	Pitts., F. W. & C.1st.112
C.,C.& I.C.1st, 7s,S.F.106¼	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.105
Del., L. & W. 2d.... 111½	Cleve. & P. C. S. F..104⅝
Morris & Essex 1st.112	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.. 99
Mor. & Es. 1st, C. G.103⅝	Col., Cin. & Ind. 1st. 46½
Erie 1st, Ex....103	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d. 18
Erie 2d, 7s, '79....100	R., W. & O. C. 1st... 91
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.... 96¾	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 91½
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.... 96	St. L. & Iron M. 2d. 49
Long Dock Bonds....101½	Alton & T. H. 1s.... 106½
H. & St. J. 8s, C.... 84	Alton & T. H. 2d. Pf. 90¾
Dub. & S. City 1st...100	Tol., P. & W., E. D. 62½
Ind., B. & W. 1st.... 25	Tol., P. & W., W. D. 51
Mich. S. 7 ₱ cen 2d.101½	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 81
M. S. N. I. S. F.7₱c.107	T. & W. 1st, S. L. D. 58¼
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...104	Tol. & Wab. 2d.... 51
Cleve. & Tol., N.bds.103½	Tol. & Wab. C.C.... 25
Cleve., P.& Ash.O.B.101½	Han. & Naples 1st.. 35
Cleve.,P.&Ash.,N.B.104	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 78¼
Det., Mon.&T.1.bds.102½	Gt. Western 2d, '93. 51
Buffalo & Erie n.bds.103	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 40
Buffalo & S ato L.7s.100	Lafayette, B.& M.1st. 40
Lake Shore d.v.bds..101	

And the following for City bank shares:

America....150	Mechanics'....140
American Exchange 116	Mercantile....108
Chemical....1600	Merchants'....121
City....300	Merchants' Ex....102
Commerce....121½	Metropolitan....132½
Continental....100½	Nassau....100
Corn Exchange....133	N. Y. National Ex....100
First National....200	Ninth National.... 80
Fourth National....101	North America....101
Fulton....156	Phenix.... 98½
Grocers'....105	State of New-York..114
Imo. & Traders'....195	Tradesmen's....140
Manhattan....150	Union....140
Marine....130	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	103½	103⅝
City 6s, new	107⅛	107½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	129¾	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	51¼	51⅜
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55	55⅛
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61⅞	62
Catawissa Railroad, Preferred	42	
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20⅞	21
Northern Central Railroad	30¼	30⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	102¼	102½

The Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 3.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞TO NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDHOLDERS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad, with its property and franchises, is to be sold at auction under decree of court, Aug. 2, in New-York City, for the benefit of the first mortgage bondholders.

The latter are uniting in a plan for protecting their interests by causing the road and property to be bid in for them by a bondholders' committee selected for the purpose. This committee consists of Johnston Livingston, of New-York; Frederick Billings, of Vermont; George Stark, of Massachusetts; J. K. Moorhead and J. N. Hutchinson, of Pennsylvania, and John M. Denison, of Maryland. The plan of purchase and reorganization represented by this committee, and unanimously approved by a general meeting of the bondholders, held June 30, is ready for distribution and signature. All bondholders who wish to share in the benefits of the plan, or desire information, should immediately address THE PURCHASING COMMITTEE N. P. R. R., at No. 23 5TH AV., NEW-YORK.

A. B. NETTLETON,
For Purchasing Committee, N. P. R. R.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 19, 1875.

The receipts of the different kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	8	Spts. Turp., bbls	273
Bees-wax, pks	9	Rosin, bbls	1,105
Cotton, bales	2,214	Pork, pks	137
Copper, bbls	28	Beef, pks	30
Dried Fruit, pks	11	Cut Meats, pks	393
Eggs, bbls	1,180	Lard, pks	259
Flour, bbls	17,108	Stearine, pks	57
Wheat, bushels	240,784	Butter, pks	3,064
Corn, bushels	148,889	Cheese, pks	9,586
Oats, bushels	31,194	Tallow, pks	370
Malt, bushels	2,600	Skins, bales	7
Beans, bbls	170	Pea-nuts, bags	51
Corn-meal, bbls	300	Rice, pks	1,206
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Sugar, bbls	62
Lead, pigs	1,250	Starch, boxes	1,220
Hides, No	513	Tobacco, hhds	139
Hides bales	641	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,213
Leather, sides	9,816	Whisky, bbls	371
Moss, bales	93	Wool, bales	512
Oil, bbls	64	Spelter, pcs	1,625

ASHES—Have been quoted steady on, however, a very light trade. Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $8 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been moderately active within the range of from 32½c.@35c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Has been quite dull in all lines at nominally unchanged prices. Maracaibo quoted at 26c.@30c.; Caracas, 14c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 8¼c., gold; stock, 5,793 bags.

COFFEE—The movements in Rio have been unimportant. Stocks light; quotations unchanged. There have been no receipts of Rio and Santos here this week; sales, week ending this morning, 8,117 bags; stock in first hands this evening, 23,036 bags; and at all ports, 56,401 bags, including 26,871 bags at Baltimore, and 1,500 bags at Savannah....Other kinds have been in moderate request at full prices. ....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good at 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@20¾c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21½c.; Singapore, 23c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; Ceylon, 20c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17½c.@18c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18½c.@21½c. ₱ lb. gold. Jobbing trade fair....The amount of Rio and Santos Coffee reported to June 15 as afloat and loading for the United States was 112,251 bags; purchases for the United States from June 15 to July 17, 201,000 bags.

COTTON—Has been in very slack request for early delivery, with values, however, quoted as essentially unchanged. Spinners have been buying sparingly. Little export inquiry has been noted. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, for prompt delivery, of only 209 bales (of which 50 bales were on Saturday evening,) all to spinners....The business for forward delivery has been fairly active at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb., the improvement having been most marked on the options for the later months, on a comparatively brisk purchasing movement, partly (as reported) on Southern account, to cover outstanding short contracts. The later dealings indicated less buoyancy in the market....Sales have been reported since our last of 25,500 bales, (of which 4,900 bales were on Saturday evening and 20,600 bales were to-day,) with 3,300 bales more at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 14⅞c.@14 29-32c.; August, 14 15-16c.; September, 14 21-32c.; October, 14 11-32c.@14⅜c.; November, 14¼c.; December, 14¼c.; January, 14⅜c.@14 13-32c.; February, 14 19-32c.@14⅝c.; March, 14 13-16c.@14 27-32c.; April, 15c.@15 1-16c.; May, 15¼c.@15 9-32c.; June, 15 13-32c.@15½c. ₱ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,214 bales, including 14 bales by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 493 bales, against 457 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 716 bales, against 1,326 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,418,782 bales, against 3,745,204 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 1,842 bales; to the Continent, 550 bales. Stock in New-York, 81,753 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 144,306 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Good Ordinary	14	14	14¼	14¼
Low Middling	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Middling	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15½
Good Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling Fair	16⅜	16¼	16½	16½
Fair	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17¼

FISH—The trade call has been moderate; values have not varied materially. Dry Cod quoted at from $1 50@$5 25 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod in drums, $5 50@$7; No. 1 Mackerel, $8@$12; No. 2 at $7 50@$10; No. 3 at $6 50@$8 75 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $4@$6; Smoked Herring at 38c.@40c. for scaled, ₱ box; Dutch Herrings at 80c.@85c. ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour have been claiming a further advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., in view of the reduced offerings, especially for early delivery, and the sharp rise in Wheat. These high prices have had the effect of checking operations, though an active inquiry has been noted, particularly for desirable lines of shipping Extras, good to choice Minnesota Extras, and good to choice Spring Wheat trade and family Extras. Superfine brands have also been wanted, but round lots have been scarce, and held above the views of purchasers. Winter Wheat Extras have been in least favor, whether for shipment or home use, and have been irregular in price. A good demand has been noted for shipping Extras, to arrive in August but the bids, though advanced, have not been up to the views of sellers, and negotiations have been progressing rather slowly. The sales since our last have been 25,750 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4 70@$5 10; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 75@$6 15, chiefly at $6@$6 10 for dues; very good to very fancy do., $6 15@$6 75; City Mills Extra at $6@$7 50, chiefly at $6 60@$7 for the West Indies; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 15, chiefly at $6@$6 10, part to arrive; very good to very fancy do., $6 15@$6 75; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 75@$6 15 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 25@$7 15; Western Trade and Family Extra Spring Wheat stock $5 90@$7 75; fair to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $5 75@$7 50; Western White do., Extras, $6 40@$8 25; St. Louis Extra, $5 25@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $6@$7 25; Minnesota patent stock, $6 65@$9 25, with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 15,500 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota, Western, and City Mills products, within our range....Southern Flour has been in fair request, and held with more firmness. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 25@$5 50 for Superfine; $5 65@$6 50 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 60@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in good demand within the range of from $4 75@$5 75 for very poor to choice Superfine, Sales, 650 bbls., chiefly at $5 60@$5 75 for Superfine, the latter rate for choice, with up to $6 for fancy.... Corn-meal has been in fair demand, and quoted strong and buoyant in price for favorite brands, which have been offered with less freedom, Sales, 1,200 bbls., at from $3 90@$4 40 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $4@$4 20 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine. ....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 50@$1 85 ₱ 100 lb....Oatmeal, $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been again quite active at a further advance of 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel, influenced by the favorable foreign advices, the reduced offerings for prompt and forward delivery, and the urgent demand, chiefly from export buyers, for the better qualities, the market closing somewhat irregular, and, for No. 2 Chicago, weaker. Winter Wheat has been in light supply and held 2c.@3c. a bushel higher, but has been without notable activity. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 235,000 bushels, at $1 39@$1 42 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 41@$1 42 for prime to choice Minnesota, afloat, and $1 40@$1 41 for Milwaukee, do.; $1 36@$1 39 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, mainly at $1 38 for prime, afloat; $1 32@$1 34 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly at $1 33½@$1 34 for prime, afloat, though closing with sales reported at $1 32½c.@1 33, afloat; $1 20@$1 40 for ungraded Spring; $1 38@$1 42 for Red Western; $1 42@$1 45 (nominally) for Amber Western; $1 40@$1 48 for White Western, and $1 40 for White State, ₱ bushel. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 385,000 bushels, in good part on Saturday evening, at prices then current for Milwaukee, Minnesota, and Chicago, but including, to-day, 16,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive from the lakes, at $1 42; 25,000 bushels do., to arrive from the canal, (shipments from Buffalo July 12,) at $1 41; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, deliverable first half of August, at $1 40; 40,000 bushels do., to arrive from the canal, at $1 41; and 80,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, to arrive from canal, at $1 32½@$1 33 ₱ bushel....Corn has been unusually active, and has advanced about 2c. a bushel. The demand has been mainly on export account, and largely for steamer grades. The further sharp rise in Wheat tended to divert purchasers for shipment to the Corn market, and served also to strengthen values. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 276,000 bushels, at 83½c.@85½c. for poor to prime steamer grades of Mixed Western, mainly within the range of 84½c.@85½c., afloat, and 85c. for do. in store; 85½c.@86½c. for sailing vessel grades of do. do.; 85½c.@87c. for fair to very choice new Yellow Western; 87c.@90c. for new White do.; 80c.@83c. for heated and very inferior new Mixed do.; and 87c. for round White. And for forward delivery, strictly prime new Mixed Western, last half of August, was quoted at 86c. bid, and 86½c.@87c. asked, with 40,000 bushels rumored sold, part at 86c., but without confirmation....Rye has been held firmly on the basis of $1 10 for State, but has been inactive....Barley dull and nominal....Barley-Malt has been quoted steady, on restricted offerings, but has been without further movement of importance. Canada West quoted at $1 70@$1 80, cash and time; Western at $1 50@$1 65; four-rowed State at $1 45@$1 50; two-rowed State at $1 35@$1 45 ₱ bushel....Canada Peas, in bond, wholly nominal....Oats have been in moderate request on trade account, and have been quoted firm, with sales reported of 52,500 bushels, at 60c.@61½c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 61½c. for prime Chicago, afloat, (with 60c. reported bid for do., in store,) and 60c.@60½c. for car lots; 63c.@66c. for White Western; 60c.@60½c. for Mixed State, from track and afloat, and 60c. for unsound White Canada ₱ bushel....Rather more demand has been noted for Feed in a jobbing way, within the range of $19 50@$31 as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $29@$30 for Rye Feed and Mill-stuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 lb., and $19 75@$20 50 for Bran, ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been in limited supply and demand, with shipping grades quoted at from 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been selling slowly, within the range of from 55c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ₱ 100 lb....The stock of Grain at this port to-day embraces 572,615 bushels Wheat, 1,127,623 bushels Corn, 34,923 bushels Rye, 1,163 bushels Barley, 305,307 bushels Malt, 13,444 bushels Peas, and 763,359 bushels Oats, showing a decrease in the stock of Corn, Rye, Malt, Oats, and Peas, with an increase in that of Wheat in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 2,818,434 bushels, as against 2,906,672 bushels last Monday, 2,507,278 bushels July 2, 1874, and 2,411,765 bushels July 21, 1873.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Domestic Cloth has been in moderate demand at unchanged prices; market otherwise very dull....Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9½c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.; Domestic Cloth, 13c.@13½c.

HEMP—Has been comparatively dull since our last at former figures. Jute Butts have been in moderate request and quoted firm. We quote: Manila Hemp at 7¾c.@8¾c.; Sisal at 5⅛c.@5½c., gold, ₱ lb.; clean Russian, $220@$225, gold, per ton; Dressed American, $225@$275, currency; Italian, $265@$275, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 3½c.@4½c.; Jute Butts, 2⅞c., currency; prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Quiet and weak; sales 300 wet-salted Texas on private terms; and 400 City slaughter at 9½c., currency.

HONEY—Has been quiet but steady since our last, with San Domingo, in bond, quoted at from 70c.@74c., and Cuba, in bond, at 77½c.@80c., gold, ₱ gallon.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in moderately active request, chiefly to meet local trade requirements, with Eastern quoted at $1 50@$1 60, ₱ 1,000....Lime has been offered more urgently, and at easier and irregular prices, on a moderate call for supplies, with common Rockland quoted at $1 10@$1 15, and Lump at $1 50; State, 85c.@$1 15 ₱ bbl., afloat; Portland Cement, $3 85@$4 25; Rosendale, $1 15@$1 20 ₱ bbl....The Lumber movement has been quite moderate for home use and shipment, with values ruling about steady, as last quoted. Eastern Spruce quoted at $15@$17 50 for lots to order and $13@$15 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $18@$27; White Pine Boards, $19@$25; Yellow do., $22@$26; Dressed Flooring, from yard, $32@$40; Hewn Timber, $18@$28; Oak at $37 50@$45; Black Walnut, $70@$110, with extra wide stock quoted higher; Whitewood, $37 50@$40; Spruce Pickets, $9@$10; Shingles, within the range of $8 50@$10 for extra Shaved Pine, $6 50@$8 for Sawed, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Foreign invoices have been held above the views of buyers, checking business; demand very moderate from all sources. Jobbing trade slow. We quote: Porto Rico at 33c.@52c.; Barbados, 39c.@42c.; Demerara, 35c.@45c.; Cuba Muscovado, grocery qualities, 36c.@40c.; do., refining grades, 33½c.@34c. asked, for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, nominal; St. Croix, 37c.@42c.; New-Orleans, 69c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 71c. for fancy....Syrups have been more sought after, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 38c.@58c., and Molasses do. 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime ₱ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in fair demand and quoted at 21c. for hhds., and 23c.@24c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been moderately active at about previous figures, ranging from $1 65@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 90@$2 35 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 450 bbls. good Strained at $1 75; 850 bbls. good Strained to Window Glass at $1 80@$7 50, and 800 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $2 75@$5 75 ₱ 280 lb....Tar has been inactive at $2 37½@$2 60 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 31½c.@32c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 170 bbls. Also, 100 bbls. at 32c. for merchantable and 33c. for New-York pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in better demand and held with more firmness, on the basis of 5⅛c., in bulk, for early delivery, with sales of 1,000 bbls.; and at 8¼c.@8½c. in shipping order....Refined has been attracting more attention for early delivery, on the advanced basis of 11⅛c.@11¼c., with sales of 2,000 bbls. at 11¼c., and for forward delivery at 11¼c....Refined, in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted up to 11c.@11 3-16c., with sales reported of 5,000 bbls....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 11c.@11⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand and quoted higher. Sales have been reported of 60 bbls. Western Mess, on private terms, quoted at $20 50@$20 75; small lots of Prime Mess at $19, and Extra Prime $16....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $20 50@$20 60, closing at $20 60; 1,750 bbls. do., September option, at $20 60@$20 70, closing at $20 70 ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs have been quoted dearer, and in good request, with City quoted at 9⅞c.@10½c. for heavy to light weights, ₱ lb....City Cut meats have been offered with reserve, and quoted strong and buoyant in price, with sales reported of 2,500 fresh Hams, in bulk, part at 13½c.; 1,000 Pickled Hams at 13¼c.@14c.; 1,100 Pickled Shoulders at 10¾c.@11c.; 31,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, 10 lb. to 11 lb., at 12c.@13½c.; 25 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lb., at 12½c.; 500 bxs. do., September delivery, at Boston, on private terms; and sundry other small lots of City bulk stock within our range. Western product dull. ....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10¾c.@11c.; Smoked Shoulders at 12c.; Pickled Hams at 13¾c.@14c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@15¼c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@12½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8⅝c.; Western Pickled Hams, in bxs., at 11½c.@12½c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston backs, in bxs., 12c.@12½c.... Bacon has been in request and held firmly, with City Long Clear quoted at 12½c....Western Short Clear and Western Long Clear nominal. Sales have been reported of 120 bxs. City Long Clear at 12½c. ₱ lb....Lard has been quoted decidedly stronger, on limited offerings, and a fair inquiry for early delivery. Sales have been reported of small lots prime Western Steam, part at 13¾c. 100 tcs. New do. at 13⅛c.@13½c., the latter for very choice; 175 tcs. City do. at 13c.@13¼c.; 200 tcs. No. 1 City, on private terms—quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c.; small lots of Refined, for the West Indies, at 13¼c., and 500 tcs do., for the Continent, on private terms—quoted at 13½c. ....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 5,250 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing at 13 13-16c.; 250 tcs., October, at 13 15-16c., with August quoted at 13⅝c., and seller the remainder of the year at 12 7-16c. ₱ lb....Beef has been in moderate demand in a jobbing way at from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, $27@$28 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been selling slowly, mostly in a jobbing way, at from $18@$21 50 for good to extra choice....The demand for Butter for local trade purposes has been fair, and with restricted offerings of strictly fine Western and State prices have shown firmness. Choice State Pails have been in especial favor with buyers. The inquiry for shipment has been moderate at about late rates, packers having been purchasing rather more freely, mainly within the range of 15c.@17c. ₱ lb....We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to choice, and 30c. for fancy; State, in firkins, at 22c.@28c. for about fair to very choice; Western at 12c.@26c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@23c. for about fair to choice....Cheese has been moderately inquired for, for export and home use, at about previous prices. We quote Cheese at 5c.@12c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory, mainly at 10c.@11½c. for good to fine, and 5c.@11c for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11c. for very poor to fancy....Eggs have been in light request at about former prices, within the range of 20c.@23c. for fair to very choice, on a moderate demand, chiefly at 21c.@22c. for fair to prime marks, ₱ dozen.

RICE—Has been quoted steady on a fair inquiry, chiefly in the jobbing line, with Carolina fair ordinary to choice at from $7 12½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 50@$7 62½; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½ and in bond at $2 70@$2 90, gold; and Patna free, at $6 75@$7, and in bond, at $4@$4 25 ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been in quite moderate request, with Liverpool Ground at 85c.@90c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 40@$2 60, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.; St. Martin, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal, with Crude quoted at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in some demand, and held with rather more firmness, within the range of $1 85@$1 87½, gold, ₱ 56 lb....Most other kinds have been very dull, and somewhat nominal as to values....Rape-seed at $3 25@$3 50....Canary-seed within the range of from $6 50@$8 50....Clover at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb....Rough Flax, which has been attracting more attention, at $1 65@$1 75....Timothy at $2 75@$3 ₱ bushel....Russian Hemp, $1 87½@$1 95 here, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—The dealings in the jobbing line have been fair at former figures. Wholesale movements have been light. Castile quoted at 8¼c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8½c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—The demand has been generally limited, and the market quoted weak, particularly in the wholesale line. Mace quoted at $1@$1 15; No. 1 Nutmeg, $1@$1 02½; Cassia, 22½c.@23c.; Cloves, 35c.@36c.; East India Pepper, 17c.@17¼c.; White Pepper, 25½c.; Pimento, 10¼c.@10½c.; Ginger, 10c.@10½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been comparatively dull at about late quotations; Refiners have been operating very sparingly. Sales have been made of 250 hhds. Trinidad, at 7⅞c. And, on Saturday, 121 hhds. Melado, on private terms. We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8 3-16c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9¼c.; Manila, bags, 7¼c.@8¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅞c.@8c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderately active demand at firm prices, with Crushed quoted at 11⅜c.; Powdered at 11⅜c., Granulated at 10⅞c., A's at 10⅛c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Firm, and in fair request; 115,000 lb. very good to prime sold at 8⅞c.@9c. ₱ lb....Stearine scarce and quiet; quoted at 17¼c. for choice City, in hhds., and 16½c. for prime Western, in tcs.

TEAS—Have been held with a fair show of firmness, though without further important movements. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, in lines, at 28c.@$1 20; Imperial, common to finest, 28c.@72c.; Hyson, common to choicest, 26c.@85c.; Young Hyson, superior to choicest, 28c.@$1 10; Hyson Skin and Twankay, common to fine, 24c.@29c.; Oolong, common to choicest, $25c.@97c.; Congou and Souchong, common to finest, 27c.@85c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@77c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted easier, on a moderately active business; sales, 100 bbls. at $1 22, and 200 bbls. at $1 21½, closing at the latter rate.

FREIGHTS—A very active inquiry prevails for Grain room on berth and charter, with berth rates quoted steady, and rates on charter higher. Tonnage suited to the grain trade has been offered quite sparingly, at even the improved figures, which circumstance operated against free movements. Flour room was also in very good request, chiefly for British ports, but was scarce for early use, and quoted, in most instances, rather above the views of shippers. The offerings of provisions were fair at about late quotations, and of other general cargo quite moderate. Vessels for Petroleum were more urgently sought after, mainly for the Continent and Baltic, but the reduced supply available and the advanced claims of ship-owners were against an active trade....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 40,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d., and, by steam, 44,000 bushels do., including 24,000 bushels at 7½d.@8d., and 20,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, (a three-boat load bin,) at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 37,000 bxs. Cheese, at 45s.; 900 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s. ₱ ton, and 375 Oars at ½d. ₱ foot, running measurement. Also, a schooner, with Deals, from Bangor, reported at 75s.; and a ship, 1,316 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 47s. 6d.@50s....For London, by sail, 4,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl....and bushels Grain at 9½d. ₱ bushel, (cargo for an American ship, 1,566 tons)....For Glasgow, by steam, 3,000 bxs. Cheese, reported at 45s. ₱ ton; also, an American schooner, 542 tons, hence, with Syrup, at 27s. 6d.... For Bristol, by sail, 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 32,000 bushels Grain, (in ships' bags,) at 9½d. ₱ bushel, (cargo for an American bark, 926 tons;) and by steam, 8,000 bxs. Cheese at 60s. ₱ ton; also a British bark, 641 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter and £10 gratuity; and an Italian bark, 667 tons, hence, with about 4,400 quarters do., (marketed on Saturday evening,) reported at 7s. 1½d., with option of Newport or Cardiff, at 7s. 3d. ₱ quarter; also a bark with Deals, Wiscasset, reported at 70s....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 712 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 4,500 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d.; an American brig, 461 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters do., at 8s.; an Italian bark, 602 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, reported on private terms, quoted at 7s. 10½d.@8s.; a British bark, 355 tons, with about 2,000 quarters Grain, from Boston, at 6s.; an American brig, with about 2,000 quarters do., from do., at 6s. ₱ quarter. Several other vessels for Grain (partly to arrive) were rumored as having been chartered, but without confirmation....For Antwerp, by steam, 400 pks. Provisions, 175 pks. Leather, and 2,500 Staves, on private terms....For Bremen, a German bark, 945 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, a British bark, 755 tons, (to arrive,) with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, an American bark, 801 tons, hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, at 8s. ₱ quarter....For the Baltic, vessels of medium size, suited to the Petroleum trade, were in fair demand, with 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. quoted as bid, and higher rates claimed....For Oporto, a British brig, 220 tons, hence, with about 12,000 bushels Grain, in shippers' bags, at 17c., gold, ₱ bushel, and Flour (to complete cargo) at $1 ₱ bbl....For Santander, a Spanish bark, 417 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. Residuum at 5s. 4d. ₱ bbl....For an Italian port direct, an American bark, 418 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, at 5s. 3d. and 26c....For Ancona or Trieste, an American brig, 418 tons, hence, with about 2,200 bbls. and 2,200 cases Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. and 30c....For Hayti and back to Boston, an American schooner, 130 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,400....For St. John, an American brig, 240 tons, with Lumber from Savannah, at $9 gold....For Barbados, an American brig, 278 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms. ....For Wilmington, a brig, with Guano, from Navassa, reported at $3 75 ₱ ton....For ports on Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, and James River, vessels suited to the Ice trade, for Eastern loading, were in request within the range of 75c.@$1....For the Coal trade, coastwise, a fair inquiry was noted for suitable tonnage at full figures....The Lumber trade was slow, and quotations were nominally unaltered.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 13 bales; exports, coastwise, 653 bales; sales, 39 bales; stock, 5,347 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 19.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 47 bales; gross, 47 bales; exports, coastwise, 171 bales; sales, 171 bales; stock, 1,314 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 15c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 110 bales; gross, 116 bales; exports coastwise, 1,109 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 22,394 bales.

GALVESTON, July 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; exports coastwise, 2 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,803 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 19.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; net receipts, 75 bales; sales, 2 bales.

NORFOLK, July 19.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; net receipts, 6 bales; exports coastwise, 206 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 1,067 bales.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 13¼c.; gross receipts, 16 bales; shipments, 216 bales; stock, 1,888 bales. Two bales of the new crop from near Brownsville, Texas, were sold at auction at 30c. class, Good and Low Middling.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 19—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13¾; do. Preferred, 25.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13½c.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13⅝c.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 2⅝ ₱ cent., which is ⅜ ₱ cent. below the bank rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 10c.

3:30 P.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £183,000.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13½; do. Preferred, 27.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 1-16; for the account, 94 3-16. United States 5-20 bonds, 1867, 107¼. Erie Railway Shares, 13¾; do. Preferred, 25½. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 95c.

FRANKFORT, July 19.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98⅜.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7d.; Middling Orleans, 7¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 6 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middlings, deliverable September and October, at 7 1-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Upland, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable August and September, at 6 15-16d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Provisions—Bacon, 52s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles. Pork, 74s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess. Lard, 55s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,600 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, at 7 3-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat 9s. 10d.@10s. 2d. ₱ cental, for average California White. Corn, 33s. 6d.@34s. ₱ quarter, for Mixed Western.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 22s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, July 19—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 43s. 9d.@44s. ₱ cwt. Sugar, 23s.@23s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

Evening.—Common Resin, 5s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 19.—Petroleum, 23¼f. for fine Palo American.

HAVANA, July 19.—Spanish Gold, 212½@213. Exchange quiet and steady; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 92@93 premium; short sight do., 95@97 premium; 60 days, gold, 120@122 premium; short sight, do., 121@125 premium; on London, 148@150 premium. Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14½@15 reals ₱ arroba; in gold, 7@7½ reals.

PROVIDENCE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—Printing Cloths steady at 5c.@5⅛c. for 64s, Standard, and Extras, 30 days.

VESSELS ENTERING AND CLEARING FROM THIS PORT.

The following table has been prepared by the Pilot Commissioners, showing the number of vessels (both foreign and domestic) that have entered into and cleared from the Port of New-York, by way of Sandy Hook, from July 1, 1874, to June 30, 1875:

ENTERING.

Sailing and Steam Vessels—Foreign, 6,723; coastwise, 1,583; total, 8,306.
Sailing Vessels—Coastwise, 1,159.

CEARING.

Sailing and Steam Vessels—Foreign, 6,103; coastwise, 1,846; total, 7,949.
Sailing Vessels—Coastwise, 2,235.

There was fog at Sandy Hook during forty-four days of the year, but it was mostly light, and did not interfere with navigation. There was no obstruction worthy of notice caused by ice.

WOOL IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* of July 12 says: "The wool business, which has been the most profitable—the only steadily profitable branch of agriculture in California for the last twenty years, and has grown with great rapidity for that period—has probably reached the summit of its development under the present system of management, as an exclusive occupation of sheep ranchers, who depend for their pasture exclusively on wild grass. After irrigation has become common, and cultivated grasses furnish a large part of the pasture, some sheep will be considered necessary for every farm, and then the country will sustain three times as many as it does now. Serious apprehensions of losses to the herds on account of scanty feed before midwinter are entertained by many of the sheep men. The shipments of wool from San Francisco were 180 tons in 1855, 1,500 in 1860, 3,270 in 1865, 9,600 in 1870, and 12,000 in 1874. In twenty seasons only one (1866) has passed without an increase in the yield of wool over the preceding year, and the arrest of this magnificent development of an important branch of industry will be a serious misfortune for the State. It will in no event advance so rapidly hereafter as heretofore."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer-night Concert under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—Rose of Auvergne—Chilperic—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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The up-town office of The Times *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily Times *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

The case of the tax on the "scrip-dividend" of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has long been a prominent one. The dividend was made by the Central Company in December, 1868, previous to the consolidation. It was generally regarded at the time as very adroitly contrived to avoid the Internal Revenue tax, and if that were the purpose of the Directors they came very near success. The tax was assessed by the proper revenue officer at Albany, where the principal office of the company is situated. The company appealed to Washington, and the tax was reduced by rather more than one half. To even the reduced tax, however, the company objected, and after some of its property had been sold to meet it, paid the remainder under protest. It then sued the Collector in the State courts for the amount, and the case being carried to the Circuit Court of the United States, the company won. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal has just decided against the railroad. The amount involved is, we believe, at present some $600,000, that being the sum which the company expected to get back from the Treasury.

A dispatch from Saratoga informs us that the "Liberal Republicans" of the State are assembling there to prepare a "statement." We were in hopes that the day of "statements" had passed, at least until cooler weather. Why the "Liberals" should rouse up in this *post mortem* fashion and state anything, passes comprehension. But, admitting that there can be found any possible excuse for such an outburst in this dull and non-political season, there is no just cause for any "assembling" of the party. If the "Liberal Republican" Party has gone to Saratoga for the Summer, let him make his statement and have done with it, the exertion of convening himself is certainly not warranted by any existing emergency.

Details of the rifle matches at Wimbledon are interesting, and show that some good shooting was done. There was a tie of three in the contest for the St. Leger Stakes, which took place on Saturday, Fulton, Rigby, and Mitchell, severally representing the American, Irish, and English riflemen, having each scored the same number. Fulton won in the "shooting off," however. The Americans appeared well, too, in the contest for the Albert prize, Gildersleeve being ahead in the first two ranges of 200 and 600 yards, in which he made 68 out of a possible 70. In the long run, however, the crack British shot, Sir Henry Halford, carried off the first prize, making 98 out of a possible 105. Gildersleeve took the second prize, with 92 points. As our republican sympathies may be with the commons, rather than the Lords, our readers will probably perceive with satisfaction that a team of commoners beat Earl Ferrers, the Duke of Marlborough, and several other noble Lords of high degree, by 313 points to 220.

The energy with which the British House of Commons applies itself in Midsummer to the business of legislation is no less remarkable than the impatience it displays over its work with the approach of August and the shooting season. In three weeks hence nothing short of a grave national crisis could keep the British Legislature together. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, if with the four great measures of a not very remarkable session still awaiting final action, and with a host of smaller bills not yet disposed of, the House of Commons should be becoming restive. Mr. Disraeli's assurance that their labors will be brought to a close "at a reasonable and satisfactory period" is altogether too indefinite a promise for the crowd of members who are already longing for the legislative "slaughter of the innocents" which furnishes the welcome prelude to the slaughter of the grouse.

Prof. Donaldson is not dead yet. He was picked up in an exhausted condition between South Haven and Naugatuck, Mich., on Sunday. What has become of his companion is not stated. As his balloon ascended from Chicago, on Thursday, and as the place of his descent is on the opposite shore of Lake Michigan, and not more than eighty miles from the point whence he started, the Professor's course must have been very erratic, or his aerial flight must have been very slow. While aerostatics has one martyr the less, it is probable that the experience of this latest balloon voyage will enrich its annals with one thrilling narrative more.

INFLATIONISTS AND THEIR PLANS.

It is a curious fact that the insertion in the Ohio Democratic platform of some bungling resolutions in favor of inflation and repudiation has stirred up a great confusion among the Democrats of the entire country. From New-Orleans to New-Hampshire the Democratic papers are full of it. Some of them denounce, some favor the resolutions, but all treat them as of the utmost importance. If the election in Ohio were for President of the United States, the discussion of the ground assumed by the Democrats there could hardly be more active or extend more completely throughout the country.

The explanation of this apparent anomaly in politics is, that the election in Ohio will have a very decided influence on the Presidential contest. The Inflationists in that State have undertaken a sort of reconnoissance in force, to test their own strength and that of the enemy, intending, if they find that they can, to seize a strong advanced position from which they can control the Presidential field. It is, of course, so far as State politics are concerned, a matter of small consequence to the Inflationists whether old Mr. Allen is re-elected or not. He might be in the Governor's chair a dozen years without having an opportunity by any official act to advance their projects one iota. But to elect him on a platform announcing inflation in its broadest and most wicked shape, would be a demonstration of great power. It was a triumph for them to compel him to go on such a platform. So far as he has any convictions, they are opposed to inflation. So far as he knows anything, he knows—because he was taught by Benton—that paper money is an almost unmixed evil. Nothing but a sense that the Inflationists are irresistible could induce him to reject all his old notions, to abandon professions of principle made years ago, and consistently maintained up to the present moment. And this was what the Inflationists wished. They wished to demonstrate their power and to prepare the way for compelling the hard-money Democrats in the National Convention to accept their ideas, and, perhaps, their candidates, in a manner as docile as Allen's.

It is the knowledge of this purpose of the Inflationists that makes their success, so far, in Ohio so exciting to the Democrats, and the excitement shows that the party is hopelessly divided on the financial question. Of the fact of division there is no doubt; what each faction claims to be not yet decided is the question of relative strength. The Inflationists are by no means willing to admit that the hard-money men are in the majority. On that point they have made up their minds to force the fight. If they can carry the day in Ohio they will go into the National Convention with immense advantage. If they lose it, they will still, in all probability, have killed off Thurman and the Western hard-money men. Of Thurman, they will show that he could not impress his views on his party in his own State, and they will as readily refuse him a delegation from Ohio as they refused him any voice in the State Convention. A Presidential candidate not supported by his own State in convention would stand a poor chance. Mr. Pendleton and Mr. Ewing may well be satisfied with such a victory, even if they gain no other.

The Democrats of other States are greatly dismayed by the violence of the turmoil which the Ohio platform has produced. The leading Democratic paper of Missouri says that it is a "firebrand," and that it "is setting the camp in flames." The leading Democratic paper in Louisiana says that in that State it has "assumed the proportions of a party disaster." And it adds, with mournful particularity: "The trouble is not so much that it divides the party, as that the party is not yet in a position to sustain the effects of a division." But the Inflationists do not expect that the division will go beyond the National Convention, and there they expect to win. Then they are confident that some non-committal man will mount a "rag money" platform, and the bullionists will follow after him, much as Mr. Thurman is following his Uncle William in Ohio. And as the case now stands, the hopes of the Inflationists are not unreasonable.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

While there is nothing in the recent vital statistics of the City to excite serious alarm, there is, unfortunately, very little cause for satisfaction. At this season it is the heat which kills, but while, during the last three weeks, the average temperature has been below that of the corresponding weeks of last year, the number of deaths has been considerably greater. For instance, during the week ending July 3, the average temperature was 75° and the number of deaths was 568. During the week ending July 4, 1874, the average temperature was 77°, while the number of deaths was only 452. In the week ending July 10, the average temperature rose to 76°, and the reported number of deaths was 743. In the corresponding week of last year the average temperature was the same, but the number of deaths was only 562. During last week the average temperature fell to 75°, but the reported number of deaths rose to 890, while during the week ending July 18, 1874, the average temperature was 78°, and there were 100 fewer deaths.

In this enumeration no account has been taken of the humidity of the atmosphere—a very important element in such calculations, and one which will, undoubtedly, help to account for the increased mortality of the present year. But, after making all allowances on this score, as well as on that of the increased population included within the City limits, the comparative mortality of the season is a great deal higher than it ought to be. Even on the basis of eleven hundred thousand of population, the deaths of last week represent an annual mortality of forty-two per 1,000, and that is a figure very far beyond what would exist along with any efficient sanitary system. During the first two weeks of July more than half the deaths were those of children under five years of age, and at least three-fourths of the weekly increase of mortality are drawn from that class of the population. Diarrheal diseases account for two-fifths of the deaths of young children, and three-fifths of all deaths over the age of five years. The increase of mortality from that cause is exceedingly rapid. For example, while the week ending July 3 yielded 171 deaths from diarrheal diseases, that ending July 10 produced 396 deaths from the same cause. A more forcible commentary on the dangers attending the sale of unripe or stale fruit could hardly be desired.

The only consoling reflection we can safely indulge regarding the present condition of the City's health is that though the average mortality of the last week or two compares unfavorably with that of 1874, it is very much below that of the preceding five years. Last Summer was, on the whole, the healthiest which we have experienced since 1868, and we are still very far behind the alarming figures which prevailed during the "heated term" of the years 1869–73. Making allowance for increase of population, the mortality of the last three weeks is certainly one-third below the average which prevailed during the corresponding period of the years in question. So much of our death-rate is due to obviously preventible causes that this result is a fair proof of the increased efficiency of our sanitary administration. At the same time the discouraging figures of the last few weeks suggest the conclusion that the causes of disease and death are once more getting ahead of the measures taken for their prevention.

THE NEW COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

The recent address of Prof. Seeley, President of the Woman's College at Northampton, at its opening exercises, contained much which was valuable on the important topic of the higher education of women. The peculiar object of the new "Smith College" at Northampton is to furnish a collegiate training for young women equal to that afforded to men in our best colleges. Prof. Seeley said very justly that there were high schools enough for girls, and plenty of academies or institutions where accomplishments were taught, but in this college they designed to provide a course in Latin, Greek, and mathematics which should give a girl as thorough a training as any male student could obtain anywhere in the land. He ridiculed the pretensions of certain female colleges, which claimed to provide a collegiate course, and then only furnished studies such as belong to a preparatory school. Women's capacities he claimed to be quite equal to men's in these college studies; and, as to the strain upon health, he thought the great strain with young girls was much more from amusements than from studies. He had no fear of learning and hard study producing an unwomanly effect on the female students, but, on the contrary, thought it would fit them better for the higher duties of their sex. Why, he asked, should not young girls bear as much in mental effort as young men, and what reason is there for making a difference in their training?

With the greater part of Prof. Seeley's address we entirely agree, but it seems to us he overlooks certain practical considerations which ought to be held in view in founding the new college. In the first place, though, as the President states, there are plenty of girls' academies, it is not true that there are many where they can get the kind of education which a cultivated father would desire. In the majority there is a terrible system of *cramming*—of crowding into a few months the studies of years, and giving the student a taste of a vast variety of subjects and sciences which is soon entirely lost, and leaves no permanent intellectual impression. So far as we know, there are but few academies or schools or colleges for girls where a few serious studies could be learned well and slowly. How many institutions are there where, for instance, a girl who has the taste and talent could follow out a Latin course, say over the best classics of the Augustan age? Where, if we except two or three colleges, could a female student study English literature and trace it to its sources, or pursue natural science in a single branch beyond the rudiments? Or, suppose a young woman anxious to follow up mental philosophy into its higher ranges, or even to pursue German and French beyond school studies, where can she do it?

Now, what is needed in a new female college is to fill up these gaps. We entirely concur with Prof. Seeley in the great importance of classical training for thorough culture. We would have Latin as a necessary element in all higher education for women. This can be secured. But when the Professor demands for his new college that a girl of sixteen or eighteen shall know all the preparatory studies for Yale or Harvard, and then pass through a course similar to that of these colleges, he ignores some very palpable facts. One is the physical condition of our young women. They ought indeed to be equal to the same mental strain as the young men, but they are not. A great law of "heredity" comes in, which Darwin has done so much to illustrate—the tendency of the same sex to repeat the peculiarities of its parent at the same period of life. Our girls are weak and nervous and overstrained from fifteen to twenty, because their mothers and grandmothers were at this age; and these latter, perhaps, were scarcely acclimated. It is useless to say that these girls spend their vitality on parties and balls and late dancing. The same peculiarities appear in quiet families whose children never entered a ball-room till they left school, and who were brought up in the healthiest way. The weakness of brain fibre (if such it be) is transmitted at those years. Now, the Smith College may, throughout the Northern States, pick up forty or fifty exceptional young women who have inherited such good constitutions that they could bear the strain of a full college course for four years. But we must doubt if this will be the experience. And if it be, how much wiser and more useful to offer a thorough course to women in a few studies. Then numbers might take advantage of the opportunity. Some would choose a course, perhaps, in Latin, and to secure a diploma it should be as thorough as at the larger colleges; some in natural science, or English literature, or modern languages.

All these could be arranged to obtain a similar thoroughness. Then the young woman, in graduating, would not have run over a long list of studies of which she knew little, but what she knew she would know well. Among these, we would not include Greek, not but that we estimate its value at the highest, but life is short, and the American woman's strength is feeble. Moreover, we have reached an age where no one can accomplish anything without taking a specialty; and one branch well learned is far more valuable than many half learned. How very few women ever know or can learn Latin thoroughly, or German, or even English? Why, then, put in another and difficult language?

"FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN."

The Professor of Journalism has been giving what he fondly deems his great mind to the subject of Fashions for Gentlemen. It may be thought a small subject to engage the attention of "the leading American newspaper;" but from such a mighty source nothing inconsiderable can come. Of the Professor, as of Goldsmith, it may yet be said that "He touched nothing that he did not adorn." And when such a high authority on the subject of dress and manners opens his mouth, we may be sure that we shall be profited if we listen. "Day toilets" first engage the Professor's attention; night-gowns have not yet been reached in his lucubrations; and evening garb appears later on in the essay. "Day toilets most worn by gentlemen at the Summer resorts," we are told, then, are "of flannel or cheviot, either blue, black, or white." Red flannel, we take it, therefore, is not *en regle*. Having burst upon us with this important information, the Professor adds, by way of clincher, "At country fêtes the Prince of Wales wears a blue flannel suit." Enough said; if "our friend Wales" wears blue flannel, blue flannel it is. But, continues the essayist, many object to this garb "on account of its resemblance to the uniforms of policemen." This gives us pause. Shall we, in an ardent endeavor to look like the Prince of Wales, array ourselves like Policeman 1,006? Jay Gould's young man be mistaken for a vulgar person who serves the City for $100 a month, and is derisively known as a "cop"! Perish the thought! Therefore, we are told that "black flannel suits are first choice." We may fly to white flannel, but we are warned that this is "considered too dressy for general wear in the country." We are relieved by this information, for we remember that the writer of that wonderful book *The Story of a Summer* devotes much space to the recital of the misadventures of a white flannel suit in which the young editor once fell into a Chappaqua bog. Perhaps that historic "harness" has been cleaned, as we are informed that flannels, instead of "involving" a weekly bill at the laundry, "are sent to town to be scoured but once or twice during the season." Which is cheap, and possibly nasty.

Right here we regret to see a suggestion of insincerity. The Professor says that the flannel coat is usually double-breasted, so that "the wearer may leave off his waistcoat without appearing to have done so." We question the morality of this. Holmes speaks of false bosoms as "paltry Cis-atlantic lies," and we must confess that the intimation that the wearer of a double-breasted sack "may leave off his waistcoat without appearing to have done so" is immoral. There is a deceptive, stock-jobbing flavor about it which may meet the approval of Mr. Gould; but the despiser of shams will condemn it. On the subject of buttons the Professor is more orthodox. He is committed to "four or five buttons of white onyx, with a bar of black or lapis blue through the centre." And we are further informed that "very young gentlemen wear buttons of Naples coral," and that "they really look very gay." We should say so. But could not the essayist have fixed the age at which the "buttons of Naples coral" may be worn? Very young men who may desire to look "very gay" are not here informed upon the point at which they cease to be young enough to wear coral buttons. The waistcoat, however, should come down to the heels, as it is added that, "with white waistcoats should be worn trousers made from the same piece of duck." This, we take it, implies a garment like that ingenious device for children's night-dress, in which a loose trouser is developed from a modified vest. Something of this pattern must have been criticised by Addison, as described in the lines from "The British Prince:"

> "A painted vest Prince Voltager had on,
> Which from a naked Pict his grandsire won."

Further on we learn that padding is used far less in gentlemen's coats than formerly. The reason for this change is not given; it may be darkly hinted that it is because "padding" is used too extensively in the Professor's own newspaper, letters to the editor from idiot asylums being found cheap and filling. The Swallow-tail Democracy will be pained to hear that "the conventional full-dress suit is not often worn at Summer receptions." One Swallow-tail does not make a Summer; and we are further informed that "the most dressy suit has a dark-blue frock coat, with vest of the same cloth, *or else* white and gray pantaloons." The reader has a disagreeable alternative; he may wear the frock and vest, *or* the gray and white pantaloons; either costume would create as much of a sensation in ordinary society as the Georgia rig of shirt-collar and spurs.

Coming down to the foundation of things, the essayist addresses himself to "socks." These, he says, are worn variously; he allows considerable latitude—say, number twelves—blue with lavender, or pink with écru: but "black silk socks are commended for full dress; they are embroidered with rosebuds, and cost $7 a pair." Seven dollars a pair, and children crying for bread! And embroidered with rosebuds, too. Truly, Solomon in all his glory was never arrayed like this prodigal Professor with his black silk stockings embroidered with rosebuds. But, from the grave discussion of stockings, the oracle of fashion lightly vaults up to the hat, which we learn with gratitude "has a soft crown with a tiny band." This sweet thing befits the soft head which it covers. Observe, the band is not narrow but "tiny"—a lovely word. Descending again, the Professor stops to descant awhile on jewelry—jewelry, so dear to the truly feminine heart. We are impressively told that "the absence of all jewelry is the choice of many fastidious men," but "the most refined taste [and here is wisdom] accepts the new studs of white enamel on gold that so admiringly imitate thread, piqué, or lace buttons." The language of this dictum is a trifle obscure; we are not quite sure about the enamel "admiringly" imitating something; but the sentiment does honor to the Professor's head and heart. And when we are told that "platina associated with gold is fashionably worn by gentlemen," we receive the news with grateful composure. It is so much nicer to have these metals "associated" than merely combined with each other. It appears, too, that "the Dickens chain is still worn," but what the dickens the Dickens chain is we are left to guess. High and mighty minds do not stoop to explanations, though we may learn that "the long guard chain that passes around the neck is safest, and needs not to be conspicuous, as it can be concealed under the vest till it reaches the button-hole near the vest pocket, through which it can be passed and the end brought to view." Let us receive these particulars with humble thankfulness. Hitherto the male man has been compelled to worry through life without adequate knowledge as to what he should and should not wear. Light has come at last. Here we have the glass of fashion and the mould of form, complete in flannel, coral buttons, black silk stockings, and rosebuds.

THE ART OF SWIMMING.

The Board of Health very justly remark that the occurrence of fourteen deaths from drowning within the space of one week is a matter that calls for more than a passing attention. Although that is the number reported, it does not follow that it represents all the deaths that may have taken place from the same cause. The deficiency of public baths in this City is so much felt that large numbers of people, many of them quite young children, seek places on the banks of the North and East Rivers where they can get into the water, quite regardless of the fact that there are no adequate means of rendering them assistance in case of need, or of rescuing them from drowning. It is too likely that many of the boys who resort to this method of having a bath would never be missed. It is, therefore, not at all improbable that deaths take place which never reach official ears, and that the true state of things, bad though it be, is much worse than it seems.

We have before noticed the number of young children who have this Summer met their deaths in the water. Some of these accidents might have been prevented if the commonest precautions had been taken, either by the parents of the children, or by persons who have local authority. But it seems that there is a steady annual increase going on, and in that case it becomes a question whether some measures of a more general character ought not to be taken. The Board of Health admit that their appliances for saving life in the East and North Rivers are not always as readily available as they ought to be. This defect can easily be remedied at a comparatively small expense. But in the absence of better arrangements in the shape of public baths, it might be advisable to have certain places appointed where, within specified hours and then only, bathers would be allowed to enter the water. If that were done, efficient supervision by properly-appointed officers could easily be given, and assistance rendered if necessary. It would also prevent the scenes which are now to be witnessed at all hours of the day, to the annoyance of many people passing on the ferries.

Until the art of swimming becomes more generally practiced, deaths by drowning will be numerous. We do not think it is any exaggeration to say that the majority of the people cannot swim. Yet, as an aid to health as well as to safety in the water it is very essential, and there is no reason why it should not become popular. In London an effort has recently been begun to have it taught in connection with the public schools; and the scheme is worthy of notice, for if successful, as it promises to be, every attendant upon those schools, boys and girls alike, will soon have acquired the art. When the movement was begun, it was at once seen that nothing of the kind could be made a charge upon the school funds. The difficulty was met, therefore, by the formation of a club, under the lead of a few well-known merchants, to which only boys and girls in the elementary public schools should be admitted. The scheme was put forward experimentally, with many misgivings as to its ultimate success. But in a few weeks, in one district only, and that the poorest of London, more than two thousand young children had been enrolled as members; and the number is now said to exceed five thousand. The girls are provided for in the many swimming baths of the metropolis, and the boys go under suitable guidance to various public places at stated times, especially to the waters in the Victoria Park, which have been granted to them exclusively for two hours daily by the Commissioners of Works.

The plan is simple and quite as well adapted to the wants of New-York as of London, but the most encouraging feature about it is the success which immediately attended it. The principle that swimming should be made a part of the education of public school children is a sound one, and it is a useful and practical extension of the system. But the readiness with which the children have voluntarily acquiesced in it shows how great an opportunity has hitherto been lost in neglecting it. If a similar offer were made to the boys and girls in our schools, we believe it would be quite as eagerly accepted. They would be only too glad to have the chance of enjoying the luxuries of a bath under official sanction and with proper instruction, which now a few only can get, as it were, surreptitiously, and with the risk of being drowned. It seems to us that it would also be the easiest way for providing a remedy in future years against a recurrence of the many accidents which now have to be recorded.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA BOUFFE AT ROBINSON HALL.

The Summer season of opera bouffe at Robinson Hall progresses merrily, and, apparently, with good results. Last evening Hervé's opera bouffe, called "Chilpéric," was represented, Offenbach's "Rose of Auvergne" serving as a preface to the more important work. In spite of a clever performance of *Chilpéric* by Mr. Henri Laurent, an acceptable personation of *Frédegonde* by Miss Louise Howard, and a very creditable rendering of the choruses, it can scarcely be said that the representation at Robinson Hall effaces recollections either of the French recital of "Chilpéric," given some years ago, or of the interpretation of the opera by the Soldene Troupe, last Winter. The piece, however, is full of spirited and daintily-written numbers, and no little pleasure was derived from the brisk execution of the most impressive parts. There were several encores during the night, and the audience—a large and respectable one—enjoyed the entertainment the more from the fact that, thanks to several broad windows on each side of the auditorium, the temperature was as cool as that of a garden.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Theodore Thomas has returned to town, and is to resume the bâton at the Central Park Garden this evening.

OBITUARY.

REV. CHARLES COLLINS, D. D.

The death of Rev. Charles Collins, D. D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is announced, at Memphis. He was a member of the Memphis Annual Conference and President of the State Female College, near Memphis. He was born in North Yarmouth, Me., in 1813, and was a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., being in the same class with Rev. Dr. Curry, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. Dr. Wentworth, editor of the *Ladies' Repository*. After leaving Middletown he resumed teaching, taking charge of a high school at Augusta. In 1838 he became the President of Emory and Henry College at Abingdon, Va. Here he led a very active life; besides discharging the duties of President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the college, he frequently preached, made many contributions to the press, and edited a magazine called the *Southern Repository and College Review*. In 1852 he became President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn., holding the position until 1860. Several colleges sought his services as President. He refused the Chancellorship of the University of Michigan, and came within a few votes of being elected as head of Middletown University. He twice declined election to the Chancellorship of the University of Missouri, and to the Presidency of Centenary College, Louisiana; of the Southern University, Greensboro, Ala., and of Central College, Missouri. In 1860 he accepted the Presidency of the State Female College of Tennessee, which he held to the end of his life. He died of flux. He was widely known both North and South as an educator, and was highly esteemed.

NEWPORT NOTES.

THE HOTELS NOT YET FILLED—NAMES OF NEW VISITORS AND ADDITIONAL COTTAGERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Newport, R. I., Sunday, July 18, 1875.

The exceedingly warm weather of yesterday had the desired effect of bringing a large number of guests. The hotels, however, are not full; neither are the private boarding-houses. The cottagers have all arrived, and the season of 1875 is now well under way. The Ocean House has the following guests among its recent arrivals: L. Liedenbach, C. L. Richards, J. H. Woods, S. Smith, Jr., J. D. Smith, L. G. Douglass, R. R. Ames, W. R. Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, J. J. Vail, C. G. Ellis, Jr., R. G. Ellis, J. S. Kloes, S. A. Ives, New-York; G. F. Black, J. W. Vance, George W. Heins, Philadelphia; H. H. Reed, S. W. Harding, Louis Kingsley, Dr. Booth, F. G. Frothingham, Daniel Sharp, Jr., G. W. Riley and wife, Leopold Morse, Horatio Harris, J. W. Leighton and wife, G. H. Campbell, S. A. Dennis and wife, G. C. Winsor, G. W. Field, B. F. Field, Jr., George W. Smith and wife, and A. Parker Brown, from Boston; George A. Davis, Providence; Samuel Hutchinson and wife; J. C. Bartlett and family, Louisville; S. A. Coale, Jr., St. Louis; J. K. Minor, Evansville; H. C. Sticknev, W. D. Erskine, Louisville; C. L. Draper, Dansville, Ky.; W. Gunison, Troy; J. Campbell and wife, Charleston, S. C.; James M. Wall, S. W. Balcom and family, Worcester; W. J. Negus and family, C. C. Burgess, Jersey City; C. McCormick, Cleveland; H. Gopsill and wife, Passaic, N. J.; Viscount Woolerschoot, Portugal; M. Santa Ane, Portugal Minister, Washington; Adolph Stickembach, New-Orleans; D. W. Carroll and wife, Baltimore; Dr. P. Pineo, Hyannis; W. Robbins, J. Clowland, Chicago; Samuel Simmons and wife, San Salvador; E. R. Bacon and wife, Buffalo; Joseph Nye and wife, Augusta, Me.; J. H. Bunce and family, Miss M. L. Hubbard, Middletown, Conn. The following are at the Aquidneck House: H. M. Durant, G. Sconcia, A. Baldwin, Clarence A. Smith, Rufus Hatch, W. Betts, Miss Cora J. Betts, R. Browning, New-York; D. M. Hovey, Auburn; R. L. Delisser, Brooklyn; J. D. Lovell and wife, the Misses Stitler, Worcester; Thomas Chubbuck and wife, Springfield; J. H. Pitt, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; J. H. Adams and wife, Delaware.

The following is a list of those who, since The Times' list of cottages was published, have rented cottages: W. De F. Manice, New-York, (Dekham's,) Bellevue avenue; G. W. Knowlton, North Upton, Mass., (No. 3 Cliff Cottages,) near the bathing beach; Mrs. Sarah Savage, Philadelphia, (No. 5 Cliff Cottages,) near the bathing beach; Count Le Rochefoucauld, First Secretary of the French Legation, Washington, (Vose's,) Bath road; Osgood Welsh, New-York, (Hall's,) near the Cliffs; Henry Ashhurst, Philadelphia, (Slocum's,) Kay street; De Grosse Livingston, New-York, (Redfield's,) Bath road; E. Van Volkenburgh, New-York, (Davis,) Bellevue avenue; Albert Thompson, Boston, (George Francis Train's,) Bellevue avenue; C. G. and E. T. Tefft, New-York, (Wright's,) Rhode Island avenue; Hon. Thomas C. Amory, Boston, (Perry's,) Greenough place; the Misses Kennedy, New-York, (Livingston's,) near the Cliffs; M. Santa Ane, Portugal Minister, (Barclay's,) Clay street; N. M. Beckwith, New-York, (Tyler's,) Bellevue court; Capt. A. P. Cook, United States Navy, (Dickerson's,) William street; C. E. Gregory, New York, (Tompkin's,) corner Catherine street and Greenough place; T. W. Markley, New-York, (No. 1 Cliff Cottages,) near the bathing beach; C. J. Wheeler, Philadelphia, corner Washington and Willow street; Mrs. George H. Pendleton, Cincinnati, (Rathbone's,) Wellington avenue; C. E. Perkins, Boston, (Bruer's,) Bellevue avenue; E. A. Post, New-York, (Swinburne's,) Greenough place; Samuel C. Saturn, Cincinnati, Washington street; Dr. Palmer, Utica, (Hunter House,) Washington street; James G. Bennett, New-York, (Cushing's,) Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs; R. S. Hone, New-York, (Russell's,) Narragansett avenue; Harry Russell, New-York, Narragansett avenue, will occupy his own house.

The first fashionable wedding of the season occurred a few evenings ago at the villa of Hon. Samuel Powels, a sister of his, Mrs. Edward Marrell, of Philadelphia, being the bride and John G. Johnston, of Philadelphia, the bridegroom.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.

Beaver, Utah Territory, July 19.—It is stated this morning on the best authority that the prosecution in the Mountain Meadow massacre case will not accept Lee's statement, as they expect to prove more by witnesses already here, (and some of whom participated in the massacre) than he confesses. R. N. Baskin arrived last night, and will take an active part in the prosecution. In court this morning the names of 107 witnesses subpœnaed for the people were called, not more than half of the number being present. The counsel for Lee asked a continuance till to-morrow, when they promised to be ready without fail.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

YANKEE MARKSMANSHIP AGAIN AHEAD—THE ST. LEGER MATCH WON BY FULTON.

London, July 19.—The ties in the shooting of Saturday at Wimbledon for the St. Leger Sweepstakes were shot off to-day. Fulton, of the Americans, won. Mitchell was second, and John Rigby third.

SHOOTING FOR THE ALBERT PRIZES—COL. GILDERSLEEVE AHEAD ON THE FIRST TWO RANGES—THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH—COLEMAN WINS.

London, July 19.—The shooting for the Albert prizes is taking place to-day at Wimbledon. The ranges are 200, 600, and 900 yards. The shooting at the first two ranges has been finished, and the scores show that Gildersleeve is ahead, having made 68 points out of a possible 70. At the first range Gildersleeve, Fulton, and Coleman, of the Americans, each made 34 points out of a possible 35, while Hamilton, Petty, Wyatt, Greenhill, and Rigby, (the latter two of the Irish eight) made 35 points. At the second range only Greenhill and Rigby maintained close competition with the Americans, scoring 32 points each.

In the match for the Rifle Association Cup, in which each man had ten shots at 600 yards range, Coleman scored 49 out of a possible 50, leading a large number of competitors. Gildersleeve made 48. The excellence of the American marksmanship causes astonishment.

THE ALBERT CONTEST FINISHED—SIR HENRY HALFORD TAKES THE FIRST PRIZE, COL. GILDERSLEEVE THE SECOND—THE MATCH BETWEEN THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WON BY THE LATTER.

London, July 19.—The contest for the Albert prizes was finished this afternoon. Sir Henry Halford won the first prize, scoring 98 out of a possible 105, and Col. Gildersleeve took the second prize, with a score of 92.

In the match at Wimbledon to-day between the House of Lords and House of Commons the range was 500 yards. The Commons won, making 313 points, against 220 made by the Lords, out of a possible total of 375. The following are the individual scores, the highest possible being 75:

COMMONS.	
Hon. Randle Plunkett	67
Daniel Peploe	64
Arthur Vivian	64
Marquis of Lorne	61
Robert Lindsay	57
Total	313
LORDS.	
Earl Ferrers	62
Duke of Marlborough	45
Lord Waldegrave	42
Earl of Dunraven	36
Lord Wharncliffe	35
Total	220

THE AMERICAN TEAM DECLINE TO SHOOT AT THE ELCHO SHIELD MATCH.

London, July 19.—The American riflemen say that they do not concur in the petition to the council by the Captains of the English, Irish, and Scotch Teams for permission for them to shoot at the same time with the Elcho Shield competition, and that they will not compete in that match. The council has not yet acted on the application of the three Captains.

ANOTHER TIE OF FULTON'S SATURDAY'S SHOOTING.

London, July 19.—Mitchell, an Englishman, also tied Fulton in the shooting for the St. Leger Stakes Saturday.

THE COUNCIL DECIDES THAT THE AMERICANS CANNOT MAKE A RECORD AT THE ELCHO MATCH.

London, July 19.—The question of the admission of the Americans to the competition for the Elcho Shield has been finally decided in the negative. Col. Gildersleeve explains that the team left New-York with instructions to shoot a team match only with the Irish. Moreover, the team is just now crippled by the illness of one of its members who is an excellent shot. Col. Gildersleeve, however, is anxious to make a match with a team representing the United Kingdom, to be shot in the United States next year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. DISRAELI INDICATES THE GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARD CERTAIN BILLS AND DECLINES TO STATE IT ON OTHERS—DISSATISFACTION AT HIS INDEFINITENESS—THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

London, July 19.—In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Disraeli stated that the Government would proceed with the Agricultural, the Merchant Shipping, the Judicature, and the Land Transfer bills. He declined to say what disposition would be made of other measures. He hoped with the assistance of the House to bring their labors to a close at a reasonable and satisfactory period.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the Premier's indefiniteness.

Of the functionaries invited to the Lord Mayor's International Banquet the following have signified their acceptance: The Prefects of the Seine, of Pas-de-Calais, and of the Police of Paris; the Mayors of Calais, Bordeaux, Geneva, Rome, Turin, Florence, Christiana, Boston and Quebec; and the Burgomasters of Brussels, Antwerp and Amsterdam. Seventeen have not yet answered, and twenty-two have declined, including all the Germans invited.

TURKEY.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN REVOLT MORE SERIOUS THAN WAS REPORTED—THE INSURGENTS THREATEN DEATH TO ALL WHO DO NOT JOIN THEM.

London, July 19.—A dispatch to Reuter dated Constantinople to-day says: "The disturbances in Herzegovina are believed to be serious. The Commissioners sent by the Porte to tranquillize the country have reported by telegraph that they are unsuccessful. The whole district between Mostar and the Austrian frontier, down nearly as far as Ragusa, is in a state of revolt, and the insurgents threaten death to all who refuse to join them. The Commissioners advise the Porte to send troops forthwith."

GERMANY.

THE BAVARIAN ELECTIONS.

Berlin, July 19.—Approximate returns of the Bavarian elections indicate that the Electoral College will consist of seventy-seven Liberals and seventy-nine Ultramontanes.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS GIVE UP THE SIEGE OF PUYCERDA.

Madrid, July 19.—The Carlists have abandoned the siege of Puycerda.

THE CROPS IN DAKOTA.

Yankton, Dakota, July 19.—The cutting of barley and wheat will begin in earnest this week, and the crops will be exceedingly heavy and abundant. A large amount of rain has fallen during the season and the grasshoppers have done no injury. The yield of wheat will be fully twenty-five bushels to the acre, or about 7,000,000 bushels in the Territory. This will be over 150 bushels to each inhabitant. The crops of oats and corn are also large and promise finely, as well as potatoes and other vegetables.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

CHEERING PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE EXPORT DEMANDS FOR EUROPE—CONSIDERABLE ADVANCES IN PRICES—FAVORABLE ADVICES FROM THE COUNTRY—CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH MARKETS—THE MOVEMENT OF BREADSTUFFS—THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN—TIDE-WATER RECEIPTS—THE GRAIN TRADE OF CALIFORNIA.

The sudden and unexpected increase in the export demand for wheat to European markets has given great impetus to our grain trade, and from the causes which led to this increased demand it is anticipated that it is one which will make our exports during the coming season far beyond those of the previous year. The unfavorable weather in England and France, which has prevented to a great extent the ripening of the crops, and which has deteriorated their value, together with the deficient crops in Hungary, have caused considerable activity in the English and Continental markets, a great part of which, however, has been of a speculative character. The advance was promptly responded to at this side, and still shows no signs of abating, yesterday's figures showing an improvement over Saturday's quotations of from three to five cents a bushel. The flow of grain to the seaboard has, indeed, for the past ten days been such as to cheer the hearts of the holders, and to give them reasonable hopes of a continuous demand at remunerative prices, but the flow, large as it has been, would have been much heavier were it not for the action of the speculators in our own markets, especially at Chicago and Milwaukee. These speculative dealings have tended, and if persevered in will tend, to check seriously the natural flow of grain from the interior to the seaboard, and thus impede what should rather be facilitated—the free exportation of our produce. In business circles generally, the activity in the grain market is looked upon as an indicative of increased prosperity in other departments of mercantile pursuits. A large export demand for grain means increased wealth to the West, increased profits for our railroads and canals, increased freights for our ships, increased work for thousands of hands, and a fall in the premium for gold. With increased wealth in the West, farmers will have more money to spend, and a large portion of it is sure to find its way to Eastern markets and be distributed among our merchants and traders.

The advices from all sections of the country regarding harvesting results thus far, and crop prospects, are very favorable as a whole, and promise to give us an abundant surplus to meet any anticipated calls for supplies from Europe. Though the season all over the West is backward, the crops for the most part are looking well. Wheat, oats, and barley look promising, the latter especially so, while hay, potatoes and other root crops are doing well.

CONDITION OF THE ENGLISH MARKETS.

As regards the condition of the English markets, the latest printed mail advices from the *Mark Lane Express* of the 5th instant are as follows:

The weather of the past week has been very changeable, commencing with rain, and then fine, while on Wednesday night and Thursday there were violent rains, calculated greatly to hinder the hay harvest, which had generally commenced; and we fear not a little will be damaged in condition and quality. It has been too wet also for the wheat coming into ear and bloom, as a period of calm is much now to be desired, and as we are approaching the period when heavy rains are common, it looks rather threatening for the future; growers, too, it seems, have thought so, as, in spite of the resistance of millers, many places have established a future advance of 1s., and some have put up prices 2s. per quarter; and this steady dogged way of advancing is perhaps the best, as the grain is more likely to be permanent. Indeed, with the calamitous floods in France the improvement seems very small, and the French markets have been less affected than might have been expected, for Paris only notes a rise in flour of 8d. per sack, and 1s. per quarter in wheat, and few of the provincial markets exceed this rise; but Bordeaux has improved 1s. 6d. per quarter, and a very large business has been done at Marseilles on full terms, while Southern Russia tells us that the recent rains have come too late to recover the position of the crops, which everywhere have suffered heavily from the long drought. New-York confirms her last report of poor prospects by an advance of 1s. on wheat, and Germany, with good prospects almost everywhere, is slightly dearer; so that any further calamities in this most eventful year would speedily change our present tariff and benefit growers. That the last harvest has held out well is seen in the last weekly sales, which were nearly double those of 1874, as those deliveries also show that farmers are easily satisfied by improved markets, and are not of that selfish race who "withhold the corn till the people curse them." In Belgium and Holland there has been little change, nor has there been any to notice in Northern Russia and Hungary.

The New-York *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* gives the following figures, which show the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz., from Sept. 1 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding period in the previous year:

IMPORTS.

	1874-5. Cwt.	1873-4. Cwt.
Wheat	32,602,568	34,339,273
Barley	11,647,316	7,786,919
Oats	7,796,409	8,747,510
Peas	1,585,626	1,018,234
Beans	2,420,246	3,292,139
Indian Corn	13,432,816	14,343,901
Flour	5,550,182	5,485,695

EXPORTS.

	1874-5.	1873-4.
Wheat	192,714	2,177,812
Barley	186,196	232,676
Oats	70,025	104,629
Peas	18,103	10,698
Beans	2,447	2,513
Indian Corn	46,011	127,104
Flour	50,852	167,352

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

Business here runs mainly in Spring wheat, and chiefly for forward delivery; the breaks in the canals interfering with forwarding, the sales to arrive became an unusually prominent feature in the dealings. The sales for arrival included wheat now on the lakes, and the export demand came from English and Continental shippers and ran mainly on the better qualities of Spring wheat. Prices of Spring wheat have advanced with various fluctuations, within ten days twelve to fifteen cents a bushel, and the highest points yet reached this season were made yesterday, when the improvement over Saturday was from three to five cents a bushel. Winter wheat has so far not attracted anything like the usual share of attention from export buyers, particularly for the Continent, and, though the stock of this description is light holders, have not been able to realize any advance corresponding with the sharp rise in Spring wheat.

The flour market is largely benefited by the increased export demand, chiefly for Spring wheat brands, which have advanced fifty to seventy-five cents per barrel on very extensive transactions, largely to arrive. The export purchases of flour comprised an unusual proportion of the better class of shipping grades, as also of Minnesota extras.

The Indian-corn market has not been so seriously affected by the advices from abroad and the consequent advance in flour and wheat here, as might have been anticipated; but the market has been gradually strengthening and the export inquiry increasing until yesterday, when extensive purchases were made on export account at an advance of about two cents a bushel on Saturday's prices, the market closing strong.

The provision market has not yet felt the force of the activity in the grain trade, but a moderate advance is looked forward to by shippers. Out of the export demand has grown an active inquiry for freight-room, berth and charter, at advancing rates. The freight market closed yesterday especially strong on charter suited to the grain trade, which was offered less freely at the current rates.

THE MOVEMENT OF BREADSTUFFS.

The following tables illustrative of the movement of breadstuffs from the interior to the seaboard have been compiled by Mr. E. H. Walker, Statistician of the Produce Exchange:

Comparative receipts of flour and grain at the principal lake ports from Jan. 1 to July 10, inclusive, for four years:

	1875 Bbls.	1874. Bbls.	1873. Bbls.	1872. Bbls.
Flour	2,361,260	3,289,914	3,085,594	2,279,326
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels	Bushels.
Wheat	24,203,050	39,659,727	21,624,498	9,330,727
Corn	23,253,174	33,159,630	29,040,002	40,487,612
Oats	9,882,378	13,436,418	15,713,986	13,242,259
Barley	1,531,984	2,151,918	2,395,304	1,592,821
Rye	1,463,691	705,602	656,157	785,707
Total	60,334,277	89,113,295	69,429,957	65,439,126

Comparative receipts (crop movement) at the same ports from Aug. 1 to July 10 inclusive, for four years:

	1874-5. Bbls.	1873-4 Bbls.	1872-3 Bbls.	1871-2. Bbls.
Flour	5,015,240	5,954,072	5,509,054	4,897,809
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	58,727,736	80,994,702	51,309,614	38,500,699
Corn	41,912,980	59,797,266	56,376,547	65,089,878
Oats	21,590,423	25,726,062	27,259,375	28,232,026
Barley	5,726,717	5,950,173	9,104,523	6,328,451
Rye	1,148,472	1,724,323	1,853,728	2,728,604
Total	129,106,378	174,192,726	145,913,787	140,880,258

Comparative shipments from the same ports from Jan. 1 to July 10, inclusive, for four years:

	1875. Bbls.	1874. Bbls.	1873. Bbls.	1872. Bbls.
Flour	2,496,730	3,039,139	3,152,136	2,041,128
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	20,884,384	31,081,471	18,350,367	6,880,325
Corn	16,881,288	23,055,256	20,448,913	32,204,074
Oats	6,978,297	8,488,441	11,345,859	8,911,564
Barley	867,944	1,237,258	1,543,480	971,487
Rye	276,665	2,356,908	629,181	634,206
Total	45,888,578	66,219,334	52,317,800	49,601,656

SEABOARD PORTS.

Receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports for the week ended July 10, 1875:

At	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
New-York	61,760	1,082,650	472,278
Boston	19,061	58,650	91,058
Portland	1,300	......	6,000
Montreal	23,949	236,685	21,800
Philadelphia	20,050	118,000	96,000
Baltimore	11,678	73,000	72,500
New-Orleans	22,768	......	158,746
Total week	160,568	1,568,985	918,382
Previous week	189,653	1,558,618	748,731
Cor. week, 1874	153,998	1,846,841	2,072,881
Cor. week, 1873	160,684	1,069,856	1,322,499
	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
New-York	131,851	......	879
Boston	34,700	......	400
Portland	800	......	......
Montreal	28,913	......	......
Philadelphia	56,700	......	......
Baltimore	20,500	......	300
New-Orleans	42,676	......	......
Total week	316,140	......	1,579
Previous week	336,485	120	1,922
Cor. week, 1874	313,992	7,674	10,237
Cor. week, 1873	765,310	16,425	82,152

And from July 1 to July 10, inclusive, for four years:

	1875. Bbls.	1874. Bbls.	1873. Bbls.	1872. Bbls.
Flour	4,659,681	5,534,434	4,626,231	4,038,946
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	19,280,655	33,277,350	13,724,683	5,372,710
Corn	26,710,924	28,273,553	21,938,146	39,037,394
Oats	8,748,784	9,484,295	12,394,856	11,122,650
Barley	306,261	720,905	1,112,880	1,288,159
Rye	138,896	623,220	449,465	371,016
T'l gr'n.	55,785,520	71,979,323	49,620,030	57,191,929

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New-York canals, and by rail, July 10, 1875:

In Store at	Wheat. bushels.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barl'y bush.	Rye, bush.
New-York	550019	1152596	823461	1163	44323
Albany	9100	23000	87200	....	12500
Buffalo	387751	409675	42235	....	....
Chicago	1424254	2739749	325997	7883	1194
Milwaukee	467113	18484	51167	2384	3987
Duluth	56604	....	....	....	....
Toledo	529902	692106	48897	....	....
Detroit	122956	28869	23178	450	....
*Oswego	130000	25000	5000	....	....
St. Louis	293294	155306	24332	655	1024
Peoria	43437	72469	39274	....	582
Boston	1454	44238	98416	....	1832
Toronto	113465	200	50224	2317	100
Montreal	251116	17454	12745	....	....
*Philadelphia	180000	200000	20000	....	....
*Baltimore	90471	407897	12000	....	....
Lake ship's	1418975	605467	128472	....	....
Rail ship's	443519	214069	119636	4580	5115
On N. Y. Canals	1840706	539785	163982	....	....
T'l July 10, '75.	8355036	7346342	2076216	19432	70657
July 3, 1875	8771333	7757273	2246310	23615	57543
June 26, 1875	9334907	6890373	2263270	35708	79281
June 19, 1875	9271010	7490928	2398793	35048	83633
June 12, 1875	10402917	7402580	2472061	68033	90321
June 5, 1875	11626621	7214254	2443006	102199	113428
July 11, 1874	6257027	8003986	1330789	8651	51269

*Estimated.

IN STORE IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES.

	1875. July 19. Bushels.	1874. July 20. Bushels.	1873. July 21. Bushels.
Wheat	572,615	1,467,277	271,612
Corn	1,127,623	647,079	1,175,245
Oats	763,359	256,155	772,483
Barley	1,163		8,592
Rye	34,923	24,468	155,296
Peas	13,444	13,410	34,999
Malt	305,307	85,489	237,538
Total	2,818,434	2,507,278	2,411,765

TIDE-WATER RECEIPTS.

The quantity of flour, wheat, and corn, left at tide-water during the second week in July in the years 1874 and 1875 was as follows:

	Flour. Barrels.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.
1874	500	341,200	601,700
1875	3,200	1,020,000	348,200
Increase	2,700	Inc. 678,800	Dec. 253,500

The aggregate quantity of flour, wheat, corn, and barley left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th inst., inclusive, during the years 1874 and 1875, was as follows:

	Flour. Barrels.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.
1874	21,900	10,100,800	5,652,200	74,100
1875	20,400	5,315,800	1,562,500	......
Decrease	1,500	4,785,000	4,089,700	74,100

By reducing the wheat to flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 958,500 barrels flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of July in the years indicated:

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Canal opened	May 15.	May 5.	May 18.
Flour, bbls.	53,500	21,900	20,400
Wheat, bushels	4,603,700	10,100,800	5,315,800
Corn, bushels	3,897,800	5,652,200	1,562,500
Barley, bushels	22,200	74,100	
Rye, bushels	385,500	181,800	54,400
Oats, bushels	1,020,200	1,141,000	873,800
Malt, bushels	275,700	240,800	442,300
Feed, lb.	2,910,900	86,500	86,400

As regards the export movement, the nature of the demand is partially indicated by the export clearances from this port last week, which were as follows:

EXPORTS FROM NEW-YORK FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 16, 1875.

		Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Flour. Barrels.
Glencorse	Liverpool	15,778	....	....
Abyssinia	Liverpool	....	30,836	....
The Queen	Liverpool	38,162	29,628	....
Pascal	Liverpool	39,825	23,743	500
Germanic	Liverpool	....	19,640	....
Wyoming	Liverpool	6,846	65,622	....
Simla	Liverpool	14,505	28,692	....
Ne Plus Ultra	London	39,192	....	4,377
Star of Jamaica	London	19,443	....	....
Northampton	London	37,229	....	4,943
Elsinore	Bristol	35,546	....	....
Papa Giacomo	Bristol	22,388	....	....
Neille	Bristol	18,140	....	....
E. Ciampa	Bristol	24,304	....	....
S. of Indiana	Glasgow	7,819	22,376	3,400
Bolivia	Glasgow	31,083	16,046	5,957
Castalia	Glasgow	28,726	7,771	3,914
Tyrian	Glasgow	6,989	16,019	1,130
Osanna	Waterford	26,131	....	....
Colombo	Hull, &c.	37,967	24,437	....
Behrend	Dublin	25,555	....	....
La Rachele	Gloucester	17,598	....	....
Miranda	Penarth	22,420	....	....
San Gaetano	Penarth	23,214	....	....
Solomon	C. f. o.	35,200	....	....
Lussignano	C. f. o.	25,877	....	....
Constante	C. f. o.	30,800	....	....
Egbert	C. f. o.	15,613	....	....
Hellas	C. f. o.	28,278	....	....
Springbok	C. f. o.	16,045	....	....
St. Petersburg	C. f. o.	40,418	....	....
E. L. Shaw	C. f. o.	34,019	....	....
S. Dubrovacki	C. f. o.	32,000	....	....
Leander	Penzance	13,253	....	....
S. B. Cann	Rotterdam	43,308	....	....
Castelar	Rotterdam	31,600	....	....
Luigi Montuori	Cette	24,589	....	....
Steinmann	Antwerp	22,914	....	....
Carrier Dove	Rotterdam	39,107	....	....
Claudina	Oporto	12,345	687	200
Klopstock	Hamburg	7,556	....	200
Total		974,973	285,397	24,651

THE GRAIN TRADE OF CALIFORNIA.

California will have a short crop this year, but the quality will be good. The surplus for export is not likely to exceed three-fifths of the quantity sent abroad last year. The receipts at San Francisco, the only port of exportation in the State, during the year ending with last month, comprised 9,886,732 centals of wheat, 1,269,440 centals of barley, 457,118 centals of oats, and 520,463 barrels of flour, of which 29,063 centals of wheat, 2,632 centals of barley, 172,411 centals of oats, and 72,044 bbls. of flour came from Oregon. The exports from San Francisco during the same period consisted of 8,833,830 centals of wheat, 702,173 centals of barley, 67,944 centals of oats, and 525,611 barrels of flour. Of the exports of the past year 50,022 centals of wheat, 524,354 centals of barley, 10,895 centals of oats, and 44,140 barrels of flour were sent by rail to States and Territories east of the Sierra Nevada.

A COUNTERFEITER PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT.

United States Marshal Fiske received yesterday from President Grant a pardon for Alexander Nicholas, a Russian, who was convicted in the United States Circuit Court, in March, 1871, of having been engaged in printing counterfeit money, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Nicholas was entirely unacquainted with our language and customs, and there was some doubt at the time as to whether he thoroughly understood the criminal nature of the work which he had been employed by other men to do. The case, in one form or other, was on hearing before both Judges Woodruff and Blatchford, who joined with the then United States District Attorney, Judge Davis, in recommending to the President the pardon of Nicholas.

HURRICANE ON THE VIRGINIA COAST.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 19.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports that during a hurricane off the Capes yesterday afternoon, the bark Wallace, from Baltimore for New-York, lost her lower and upper foretopsails, foretop-gallantsail, main royal, maintop-gallant-staysail, and spanker. Brought the Captain of the bark here for assistance. The brig Zia Caterina lost her upper topsails. Several schooners lost sails.

ENCAMPMENT OF CONNECTICUT SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 19.—A two days' encampment of the Union soldiers and sailors of Connecticut begins at Charter Oak Park to-morrow. Gen. H. W. Birge, of Norwich, will be in command. On Wednesday there will be a general reunion, with speeches, a poem, &c., and on Thursday the exercises will close with a parade and review. Many of the old department commanders have been invited and are expected to attend.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

MILITARY RIFLE PRACTICE.

SHOOTING BY THE FIRST BRIGADE—A LARGE MUSTER—ACCIDENT TO A MARKER—RESULT OF THE CONTEST.

Target practice by detachments from the several regiments in the First Brigade was continued, yesterday, at Creedmoor range. The Twelfth Regiment was represented by Companies C and H, forty-seven men, under command of Capt. Brady, Adjt. Murphy, Acting Inspector of Rifle Practice; Twenty-second, Companies E and F, fifty-four men, Capt. Horsfall commanding, Capt. Loomis, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Sixty-ninth, Companies A and G, thirty-four men, under command of Capt. Brennan, Adjt. Duffy, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Seventy-first, Companies I and H, fifty-six men, under command of Capt. See, Adjt. Graham, Inspector of Rifle Practice; and Seventy-ninth Regiment, Companies D and G, seventy-two men, Capt. Munro commanding, Capt. Ross, Inspector of Rifle Practice. The corps was under the command of Major W. J. McGrath, of the Twenty-second Regiment, assisted by Adjt. Waydell and several noncommissioned officers specially detailed for the occasion. The behavior of the men was generally good. Only one case of disobedience of orders occurred. Corp. Walker, accompanied by Privates W. H. Graves, J. E. Sune, and James Pogue, of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, scaled the fence surrounding the grounds, probably with the intention of visiting the hotel. Their action had been witnessed by Major McGrath, who placed them under arrest in the guard-house, and they will be tried by court-martial. Shooting commenced at 100 yards distance at 11 A. M., and was protracted until after 6 P. M., covering successively the ranges at 100, 150, 300, and 400 yards distance. At the first two ranges, which rank as the first class, twenty-three men from the Twelfth Regiment qualified to shoot in the second class, embracing the last two ranges; thirty-five from the Twenty-second, seventeen from the Sixty-ninth, thirty-eight from the Seventy-ninth, and seventeen from the Seventy-first Regiments. Those who did not qualify to shoot in the second class, marched back to the 500-yards firing-point, where they stacked arms and were temporarily dismissed. Order and discipline was strictly maintained by all save the Seventy-first Regiment, and was only neglected by this command through the failure of the commandant to give the proper orders. One of the markers was shot in the hand by a member of the Twenty-second Regiment, who fired while the trap was open. The unfortunate fellow had previously had the thumb of the same hand shot off by an accident in this City. Following are the best scores in detail, the highest attainable number being fifty points:

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Lieut. Vannet	4 5 5 5 3	22	5 5 4 4 0	18	40
Capt. Ross	0 5 4 4 5	18	4 5 5 4 3	21	39
Private Gray	4 4 4 5 3	20	3 3 5 4 4	19	39
Capt. Munro	5 4 4 4 4	21	3 3 3 5 3	17	38
Private McCallum	3 4 2 5 5	19	2 3 3 4 3	15	34
Private Johnson	2 3 5 4 4	18	4 5 5 0 0	14	32
Sergt. Malloy	3 5 4 2 2	16	4 2 3 3 4	16	32
Sergt. Irwin	3 3 3 4 4	17	2 2 4 4 3	15	32
Private Blair	2 0 5 3 2	13	0 2 4 2 4	12	25
Private Hagan	4 0 0 0 3	7	4 3 3 4 3	17	24
Private McKay	4 2 2 0 0	8	5 0 5 0 4	14	22
Private Douglas	2 0 3 2 3	10	3 2 0 4 2	11	21
Sergt. Bell	0 0 2 3 3	8	0 4 3 3 3	13	21

TWELFTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. Reddy	4 5 4 5 0	18	4 3 4 5 3	19	37
Capt. Brady	2 3 2 4 2	13	2 3 3 2 4	14	27
Sergt. Harte	3 3 0 2 4	12	2 2 3 2 5	14	26
Corp. Miller	3 4 0 5 0	12	3 0 5 0 5	13	25
Private Cowan	0 4 3 3 4	14	0 3 2 2 3	10	24
Private Newman	2 2 3 0 4	11	0 2 0 5 4	11	22

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Smith	2 3 4 5 5	19	3 3 3 3 4	16	35
Lieut. Hoffman	4 3 4 4 2	17	3 2 2 3 4	14	31
Q. M. S. Richardson	4 4 4 4 5	21	3 0 4 0 2	9	30
Private Henriques	4 3 4 0 4	15	5 3 3 2 2	15	30
Capt. See	3 2 5 5 3	18	0 0 0 5 3	8	26
Private Smith	4 5 2 0 4	15	2 2 2 2 0	8	23
Private Walker	3 2 2 4 3	14	0 0 0 3 3	6	20
Private Dumolin	0 0 3 2 0	5	5 2 3 4 0	14	19
Private Bienhaus	3 5 4 0 3	15	2 0 0 0 0	2	17

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Riecks	5 2 5 5 4	21	0 3 5 5 3	16	37
Sergt. Freeman	4 3 4 5 4	20	5 0 4 5 0	14	34
Capt. Horsfall	4 3 3 4 5	19	3 2 4 3 2	14	33
Private Miller	3 4 4 4 0	15	5 4 5 4 0	18	33
Corporal McLewee	3 2 4 3 3	15	3 5 2 3 4	17	32
Private Bulling	3 3 0 3 2	11	4 5 4 3 4	20	31
Private McMurray	2 4 3 2 0	11	3 0 5 5 5	18	29
Private Maidhoff	5 0 0 3 2	10	4 4 3 2 3	16	26
Lieut. Brill	5 0 4 2 3	14	0 4 5 0 3	12	26
Capt. Dunning	0 0 0 3 2	5	3 5 3 4 4	19	24
Private Croft	2 0 0 2 4	8	4 3 0 3 5	15	23
Private Richards	5 4 0 4 4	17	0 0 0 0 5	5	22

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Names.	300 Yards.	T'l.	400 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
Capt. Brennan	3 4 4 4 2	17	2 0 3 0 0	5	22
Private Coyle	0 5 5 0 3	13	3 0 5 0 0	8	21
Private Byrne	3 4 2 4 0	13	0 0 4 3 0	7	20
Private Foley	5 2 0 0 0	7	0 3 3 4 0	10	17
Private Carr	0 3 3 4 4	14	0 0 2 0 0	2	16
Private Buckley	2 2 0 0 5	9	0 0 5 0 0	5	14

The closing practice by this brigade will take place next Thursday.

AN INTER-STATE RIFLE MATCH.

SUCH A MATCH IN PREPARATION—ITS OBJECT—THE RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN TEAM—SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOW THE TEAM SHALL BE HONORED.

The interest felt in rifle shooting, now at a fever heat, if it may lose in time some of its present existing characteristics, it is hoped will take more lasting qualities. To further this end, and to make expertness in markmanship one of the attributes of our Military organizations, such national contests as are held in England, like the shooting for the Elcho Shield, should be instituted in the United States. This match, as is well known, is one in which teams from England, Scotland, and Ireland, participate annually. At present an Inter-State Rifle Match is in process of arrangement by the National Rifle Association. Riflemen belonging to State military organizations of different States, are to be the contestants. At the late Boston Centennial, this question of an inter-State match was fully discussed, and the officers and men of the various State National Guards who were present on that occasion, all gave it their hearty approval. Private means have already been offered for the purchase of some very handsome trophy to be shot for every year by the various State teams, and Gov. Tilden will contribute largely for this purpose. Arrangements have been made then for such an inter-State match, and it is probable that the first contest will take place at Creedmoor in the month of October.

Such an inter-state match, besides increasing the general efficiency of our National Guard, would add immensely to the general *esprit de corps*. If at Creedmoor teams from Maine, Louisiana, New-York, South Carolina, Massachusetts, and Georgia could meet in friendly contest, all their rifles pointed one way, it would tend immensely to increase that kind feeling among the people which now only wants better acquaintance to be enduring forever.

As to the reception of the team, who have won such credit abroad full preparation is being made. It is a question, how these gentlemen should be welcomed, and in what way their hard work and skill should be acknowledged. It is not probable that even in New-York we can feast our team with better dinners than they eat in Dublin, and as for military processions, they must have had a surfeit of them on the other side. The American team may be supposed, then, to have been killed with kindness while abroad, and now rather longing for quiet and repose. Of course, an endeavor to suppress any public demonstration would be impossible. But a portion—perhaps the greater proportion—of the money now so lavishly offered by the many friends of the riflemen to welcome in some way the return of the team, might be better employed than by spending it all in banquets. Some lasting memorials in gold or silver or bronze might be made, and to each of the team one of such trophies might be given. A memento of this character would be permanent, and while dinners and processions would be forgotten, such a prize, as already suggested by members of the Reception Committee, would be lasting in character, and would perpetuate the memory of a great American triumph.

BASE-BALL.

THE PHILADELPHIAS DEFEAT THE MUTUALS BY A SCORE OF 7 TO 5.

The fourth game of the championship series between the Philadelphia Club and the Mutuals, was played yesterday afternoon on the Union Grounds, and was won by the Philadelphia Club, by a score of 7 to 5. The first three games were won by the Mutuals, by the respective scores of 4 to 2, 4 to 3, and 8 to 7. The game yesterday was closely contested by both sides. It began at 3:45 P. M., with the Philadelphia Club first at the bat. On their side, McGregor, Meyerle, Fulmer, McMullen, and Tracy led at the bat, Murnan, Meyerle, Malone, and Tracy doing best in the field. On the Mutual side, Hallinan, Hicks, Gerhardt, and Booth did best at the bat; and Start, Gerhardt, Holdsworth, Booth, and Nelson led in the field. The pitching was also very good. During a considerable part of the game the score was a tie. At the end of the eighth inning the Mutuals were 1 ahead, but in the ninth inning the Philadelphias made 3 runs and the Mutuals nothing.

PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	P.O.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Murnan, 2d b.	0	0	6	Holdsworth, c. f.	0	0	2
McGeery, s. s.	1	2	2	Start, 1st b.	0	1	13
Addy, r. f.	0	1	0	Hallinan, s. s.	2	2	0
Meyerle, 1st b.	1	2	8	Hicks, c.	3	3	3
Fisher, p.	1	0	2	Gerhardt, 3d b.	0	2	2
Fulmer, 3d b.	2	2	0	Booth, r. f.	0	2	3
Malone, c.	0	1	5	Nelson, 2d b.	0	1	3
McMullen, c. f.	0	2	1	Mathews, p.	0	0	0
Tracy, l. f.	2	3	3	Gibney, l. f.	0	1	1
Total	7	13	27	Total	5	12	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Philadelphia	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	—7
Mutual	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Umpire—Mr. William McLean, of Philadelphia.
Time of game—Two hours.
First base by errors—Philadelphia, 3; Mutual, 2.
Runs Earned—Philadelphia, 3, Mutual, 4.

A game was played in Boston yesterday between the Boston and St. Louis Clubs, which was won by the Bostons by a score of 7 to 2.

The Chicago and New-Haven Clubs played a game in New-Haven yesterday. It was won by the Chicago Club by a score of 4 to 1.

The Athletics defeated the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, yesterday, 23 to 3. Only five of the Atlantic nine played, the other four being amateur players of Philadelphia.

The Chicago Club defeated the New-Havens, at New-Haven, yesterday, 4 to 1.

The old Red Stockings Club, of Cincinnati, are about to reorganize for the season of 1876. About $8,000 worth of the capital stock has already been subscribed, and a portion of the stock-yards has been secured for a ground.

This afternoon the Philadelphia Club will play a game with the Atlantics of Brooklyn on the Union Grounds. To-morrow they will play another game with the Mutuals of this City, and on Thursday they will play again with the Atlantics. On Friday next the Chicago Club will play a game with the Atlantics, and on Saturday they will play with the Mutuals. All these games will begin at 3:30 P. M., and will be played on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, E. D. The Chicago Club will also remain here and play with the Mutuals and Atlantics alternately during a part of next week.

There will also be a game this afternoon on the Capitoline Grounds between the Elyaway Club of this City and the Fulton Club of Brooklyn.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

A trot for a purse of $100 came off at Fleetwood Park yesterday. There were six entries, including Lady Woods, Lady Pfifer, Jim, Lena Case, Emperor, and Phil O'Neil, Jr. Lena Case was withdrawn, and both Emperor and Phil O'Neil were expelled under rule 17 of the national code, in consequence of their owners not giving proper notification of withdrawal at 3 o'clock on the day previous to the race, as the rules require. Lady Pfifer was the favorite, but Lady Woods won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., Monday, July 19.—Purse $100, for horses that had never beaten 2:35; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $60 to first horse, $30 to second, and $10 to third.

D. B. Goff's br. m. Lady Woods......1 1 1
J. Murphy's br. m. Lady Pfifer......2 2 3
A. C. Whitson's br. g. Jim......3 3 2
J. D. Walton's br. m. Lena Case......dr.
F. Worthington's b. g. Emperor......expelled.
W. S. Thoms' br. g. Phil O'Neil, Jr......expelled.

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38½	1:17	2:40
Second heat	36¾	1:16	2:38¼
Third heat	37	1:16¼	2:38¼

TROTTING AT WHITE PLAINS.

Yesterday was the first day of the Summer meeting at White Plains, under the management of Dan Mace. There were two events on the programme, the first being a purse of $150, for horses that had never beaten 2:49, and the second a purse of $250, for horses that had never beaten 2:34. Five heats were trotted in the first race, the winner turning up in Big Bonanza, who won the last three heats. Brilliant was the favorite, and won the second and third heats, but in the fourth heat she came in contact with the rails and upset her sulky, doing serious injury to her driver, John Spian. She was, of course, distanced, much to the disappointment of her backers. The second race was won by the favorite, Lena Case, in four heats, Sleepy Dave taking the third heat.

SUMMARY.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Monday, July 19.—Purse, $150, for horses that had never beaten 2:49; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

J. G. Green's br. g. Big Bonanza......4 3 3 1 1 1
B. Mace's b. g. Longfellow......1 4 4 3 3 2
A. Patterson's b. m. Modesty......3 2 2 2 2 ro
John Spian's ch. g. Brilliant......2 1 1 dis.
I. Paulding's b. g. Jim Moffat......5 5 5 dis.
M. H. Whipple's b. g. Mart Royce......dr.
F. Nevins' ch. g. Tommy Nevins......dr.
H. Hinman's r. g. Harry......dr.
Time—2:44, 2:42, 2:42, 2:45, 2:48, 2:46¾.

SAME DAY.—Purse, $250; mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for horses that had never beaten 2:34.

B. Mace's b. m. Lena Case......1 1 4 1
M. Whipple's b. g. Sleepy David......4 2 1 2
M. Galvin's b. m. Josie......3 4 2 3
D. Mace's b. g. Uncle Bill......5 3 3 4
John Doty's r. m. Lady Collyer......2 5 5 dr.
C. Dickerman's r. g. Uncle Dave......dr.
Time—2:40, 2:36, 2:40, 2:40.

TROTTING AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.—At Friendship Park, to-day, the handicap race for $1,000 was won by Jennie Frolich in six heats, beating Alert, John McKee, and Nelse. Best time—2:44¼.

In the match race, $200 a side, King William beat Young Toronto in three straight heats. Time—2:40, 2:41¾, 2:43.

REGATTA ON LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., July 19.—The rowing regatta at Milneburg, Lake Pontchartrain, was a great success, 15,000 persons being present to witness the races. The single-scull shell race was won by Henry C. Cheever, of Charleston, by three lengths; R. G. Musgrove, of the St. John Club, second; Owen Reilly, of New-Orleans, third; P. J. Gillen, of New-Orleans, fourth; M. Dallas, of the Southerns, fifth, and S. W. Perkens, of the St. John Club, sixth. The race was half a mile and return, and the time 9:45½.

The pair-oar shell race was won by the St. John Club, Howard Club second, and the Pelican Club third. This race was three-quarters of a mile and return, and the time 11:44.

The four-oared gig race was won by the Riversides, by six lengths, Hope second, Howard third, Southerns fourth, Orleans fifth, and St. John sixth. This race was one mile and return, and the time 14:08¾.

The four-oared shell race was won by the Riversides, by six lengths. Charleston second, Orleans third, Hope fourth, Howard fifth, Pelican sixth, and St. John seventh.

The four-oared shell race was one mile and return, and the time 14.00.

THE INDIAN BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

MEETING OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—NO PLAN OF PROCEDURE ADOPTED.

The special commission appointed to investigate Prof. Marsh's charges in relation to the Indian Bureau, met last evening in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The commission consists of Messrs. Faulkner, member of Congress, of West Virginia; Harris, member of Congress, of Massachusetts, and Fletcher, member of Congress, and at one time Governor of the State of Missouri. The meeting was strictly private, and the committee organized by electing Gov. Fletcher Chairman.

Prof. Marsh and Indian Commissioner E. P. Smith appeared before the body, and were accompanied by Gen. Fisk, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners. The former presented his charges against the Indian agents in the form of a pamphlet to the commission. A discussion then took place as to the manner in which the investigation should be conducted, but when the meeting adjourned no plan had been decided upon. The investigation will, however, take place at the Red Cloud Agency, and Gov. Fletcher said that he did not care how soon the commission set to work. The committee will meet again this morning and endeavor to settle on the plan of conducting the investigation.

RECEPTION TO THE AMERICAN RIFLE TEAM.

Gen. Shaler appointed the following committees yesterday in accordance with a resolution passed last Friday by the Joint Committee of the National Rifle Association and Amateur Rifle Club:

Committee on Reception Down the Bay—Hon. D. W. Judd, Gen. Knox, and Mr. Schermerhorn.
Committee on Procession—Capt. W. C. Casey, Messrs. B. H. Sanford, and A. Alford.
Committee on Banquet—Gen. McMahon, Gen. Knox, and Mr. J. T. B. Collins.
Committee on Testimonial—Col. G. W. Wingate, Judge Stanton, and Mr. Robert Johnston.

CUBAN GOSSIP.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

VALMASEDA'S NEEDS—THE GOLD MARKET—A SPECULATOR'S CAREER—FROM WEALTH TO A CELL—GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 14, 1875.

Valmaseda wants more money. He wants to pay the troops the amounts due them for the months of April and May. Gutierrez De La Vega, the Director General of Finance, was called to head-quarters last Sunday to confer with the Captain General as to where the money was coming from, and returned from Las Cruces yesterday. Valmaseda has again had recourse to the Spanish Bank, and has asked for a million of dollars. The bank, I am told, "kicked" against the demand, but will undoubtedly have to yield, as it did on a previous occasion, when Valmaseda, in a very high-handed manner, borrowed two millions in gold previous to taking charge of operations in the Villas.

THE GOLD MARKET.

The Government rate of exchange on gold allowed on sums paid in for taxes had been fixed for the current month at 100 per cent. premium, and, as usual, the ruling rate on the street has varied for some days between 208 and 211. Notwithstanding the recent news from Spain concerning the reverses of the Carlists, the congratulatory telegrams from the Colonial Minister, with the assurance that reinforcements would shortly be forwarded to Cuba, and the wonted periodical appeals of the *Diario*, which always come after such news, the capricious metal yesterday took another rise out of the market, and closed at 213. To-day I hear it is quoted at 211 to 212. The *Diario* complained yesterday that the *laborantismo* of gold gambling had joined that of the separatist movement, and was advancing with it *pari passu*. If it lead not to the same end, it at least causes the same evils. The *Diario* had received an anonymous communication to the effect that the rise in gold was due altogether to the fact that all the news from Spain published by the press was false or greatly exaggerated. The *Diario* states that it is well aware of the reports circulated concerning the recent important events in Spain; that Dorregaray's retreat is but a skillful manœuvre, and that the civil war in the Peninsula and the insurrection in Cuba would outlast and outwear Spanish means and patience.

A SPECULATOR'S CAREER.

Whether the above has any connection with the arrest this morning of Don Erneterio Zorrilla, one of the most prominent of gold brokers and speculators, may be left to inference. The ostensible reason I hear given for Zorrilla's arrest and incarceration in the Morro Castle, which latter event took place this morning at 6 o'clock, is that he is a deserter. As a volunteer in the Fifth Battalion of this city, Zorrilla went out with his regiment about a fortnight ago, but business requiring his presence in Havana, he got leave of absence from his Colonel, Don Ramon De Herrera, and returned a few days ago. The rise of a few per cent. in gold, directly after the receipt of good news from Spain, and the propagation of false reports concerning this news, may have induced the Government to arrest Zorrilla, and keep him out of the way on the pretext of desertion from his regiment. About four years ago when the premium on gold was but a few per cent., as it remained during the first year of the insurrection, Zorrilla was a clerk in a petty stationary shop. "La Polka," as it was named, and passed his time like many other Spanish *dependientes* behind a counter, in his shirt sleeves, selling a real's worth of paper or pens, and giving change in silver for a gold piece—say $2 10 or $2 05 for an escudo, or the eighth part of a doubloon, which passes as $2 12½. When in 1872 and 1873 gold took such an upward start, "La Polka," which had strong backers for the new business of money exchange, cleared out its glass-cases, rows of pins and needles, quires of writing paper and postage stamps, put in new counters, hired more clerks, and Zorrilla, from counting silver in small amounts, commenced to handle gold and paper in immense sums. A natural aptitude for the business favored him, and his employer allowed him a percentage on the business; it is said that at the close of about eighteen months Zorrilla's share was $32,000. His percentage could not have been a very large one, and his employer not choosing even to keep that up, as the business yielded enormously, Zorrilla retired and opened an office on the corner of Mercaderes and Obispo streets. This office, known as "El Cambo," was gotten up with wide counters, heavy safes, a show-window, with all kinds of coin and currency, iron railings, and a staff of young and impertinent clerks, and here a great deal of business was done, in the way of exchanging gold for paper and *vice versa*, and at enormous profits. The Government afterward stepped in to endeavor to put down the constantly-increasing price of gold, and its various decrees, as to having *tablillas* with the buying and selling rates, on view, &c., being found too stringent for the greedy gold speculators, Zorrilla closed his office, and now does business in bills, exchange, drafts, &c., solely. But really, he is one of the most influential persons in the gold market, and has had a hand in many of the recent movements in gold. His inforced leisure will now give him more time to speculate on his own fortunes than the changes and variations of the market ever accorded him.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

A number of prisoners have been brought in from Guanajay. The Government is said to have possession of the guide who assisted the six remaining young men of the party of fourteen to escape to the mountains, and it is said that he has communicated much reliable information. Numerous arrests have been made of persons suspected of complicity in the recent disastrous attempt at revolution in that district.

THE RULE OF CRIME.

The recent arrest of the keeper of a corner grocery and the discovery of a quantity of stolen articles and a number of knives which he furnished to negroes and mulattoes, members of the gang of evil-doers of which he was the chief, has probably induced the Government to establish a new police force to be known as the Battalion of Public Order. Crime is altogether too rife in Havana, and robbery and assassination have been, during the past year, incidents of common occurrence.

PRIMARY ELECTIONS OF DISAFFECTED REPUBLICANS.

Primary elections were held last evening in several of the City Assembly districts by disaffected Republicans, for the purpose of electing officers for the district organizations and delegates to the Central Committee. Following are the officers elected in the various districts:

First Assembly District—John Contrell, President; S. H. Everett, Vice President; David Francis, Jr., Second Vice President; John S. Richmond, Secretary; Michael Halpin, Sr., Treasurer.

Second Assembly District—John J. White, President; Patrick McDonnell, First Vice President; Timothy Brosnan, Second Vice President; John Danehy, Secretary; Robert Hume, Jr., Treasurer.

Third Assembly District—President, Sidney Smith; Vice Presidents, Michael Dwyer, John Mara; Secretary, Richard H. McGuire; Treasurer, John W. Dempsey.

Fourth Assembly District—President, Dr. J. N. Husted; Vice Presidents, Alexander Taggart, George Touns; Secretary, Michael Kivlen; Treasurer, Harvey Zeliuff.

Fifth Assembly District—President, Edwin H. Lawrence; Vice President, Richard Rockefeller, Jr.; Secretary, George B. Abbott; Treasurer, George S. Robbins.

Sixth Assembly District—President, G. S. Corwin; First Vice President, William H. Fowler; Second Vice President, Michael Murphy; Secretary, Edwin F. Thompson; Treasurer, Francis B. Bickel.

Eighth Assembly District—President, John Meegan; Vice Presidents, Conrad Geib, Frank Vail; Treasurer, Theodore Johnson; Secretary, Samuel Engel.

Ninth Assembly District—President, Franklin B. Miller; Vice President, Col. John S. Ellison; Secretary, J. Lavorio Contrell; Treasurer, Robert Bogardus.

Tenth Assembly District—President, Eli Taylor; Vice President, William Starkweather; Treasurer, William Fisher; Secretary, Albert J. Collings.

Twelfth Assembly District—President, Robert Mackey; Vice President, Jacob Hoffman; Secretary, George Clark; Treasurer, William Briggs.

Twentieth Assembly District—President, James Milward; First Vice President, Michael Burke; Second Vice President, John H. Davis; Treasurer, David Babcock; Secretary, William H. Morgan.

ONE OF BOSS KELLY'S CENSUS TAKERS.

William Sheridan, one of the many census-takers appointed through the influence of "Boss" Kelly, has not completed or handed in his returns, although the time for making the returns has long since expired, for reasons which will hereafter appear. On the evening of June 8 last, accompanied by a friend, he visited the billiard saloon kept by Mrs. Daley, at the corner of Thirty-first street and Fourth avenue, for the purpose of playing a game of bagatelle. After playing one or two games, his friend became involved in a dispute with the bartender about the payment of the bill, some items in which were objectionable to him. Hot words passed between them, Sheriden taking his friend's part, and for a time a fight seemed imminent. On the night following this Sheridan again visited Mrs. Daley's saloon, and renewed the quarrel of the previous evening with the bartender. The dispute finally led to blows, Sheridan opening the fight by knocking the bartender down with a large beer glass. After kicking him, Sheridan left the store, and has not since been heard of. For this brutal and unprovoked assault he was indicted by the Grand Jury, and a warrant for his arrest was placed in the hands of an officer for execution. By the aid of some of his political friends, he has thus far managed to escape arrest. He is a brother of John Sheridan, who was indicted for felonious assault and battery in connection with the shooting of McKenna on the last election day.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John Love, of Indiana, is at the St. James Hotel.

Gen. George Maney, of Tennessee, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, of Yale College, is at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, is at the New-York Hotel.

Gov. M. L. Stearns, of Florida, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Lieut. Col. W. L. D. Meares, of the British Army, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Attorney General N. J. Hammond, of Georgia, and State Senator S. S. Lowery, of Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Edward P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher and Gen. C. B. Fisk, of Missouri; Congressman Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia; Congressman B. W. Harris, of Massachusetts; H. F. Hawkes, of Chicago, and Charles W. Woolley, of Cincinnati, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., July 19.—Ten thousand bxs. of Cheese were sold here to-day, at a range of from 10½c. @11¾c. The average price was 11c. At Little Falls 10,500 bxs. of Cheese were sold at from 10½c.@11¾c. The average price was 10⅞c.

NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 19.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet and steady at 29c. Resin quiet at $1 40 for Strained. Tar firm at $1 75.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society, No. 120 Broadway, is prepared to make Loans upon bond and mortgage on first-class dwellings and stores in New-York and Brooklyn. Principals will be furnished with forms and full information, and their business facilitated without charge, except legal expenses for examination of Title. This Society also issues the most desirable forms of policies upon selected lives, including the Tontine Savings Fund Plan, by which, during the past six years, surplus has been accumulated greater than by any plan heretofore practiced. The Society has assets of twenty-eight millions of dollars, and has a cash annual income of ten millions of dollars. Its average annual business during the past five years ($44,330,658) has been greater than that of any other Company.

Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart WEED, or WATER PEPPER, is not recommended as a cure-all. It should not be classed with the patent nostrums of the day. No patent has been obtained or asked for upon it. It is not a secret medicine, the chief ingredient being made known in the name chosen to designate it. But it is claimed to be a superior extract, made in a scientific manner, from fresh plants and roots, by a cold process; heat, which is used in making all other extracts of smart-weed, being objectionable, as it destroys most of the medical virtues that reside in the plant, as stated in the American Dispensatory and by other most excellent authorities. In the modest-looking little weed, found growing by the roadside, is found a more efficacious remedy, when combined with Jamaica ginger and other modifying agents, for diarrhea, dysentery, summer complaint, pain, and colic, than has heretofore been known to the medical profession. Dr. Pierce's Extract is sold by druggists.

Asthma.—"The tortures and agonies I endured for six years none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.
THOMAS BRANIGAN, No. 127 West 27th st."
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MARRIED.

WHITTLESEY—MARTINE.—On Thursday, July 15, at Grace Church, White Plains, by Rev. F. B. Van Kleeck, JOHN J. WHITTLESEY, of Detroit, to AGNES, daughter of S. A. Martine, Esq.

DIED.

CLAFLIN.—At Milford, Mass., on Sunday morning, July 18, MARY T., wife of Aaron Claflin, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M., at Milford.

DESHONS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 19, of cholera infantum, HENRY HUNT, infant son of Levi A. and Emily E. Deshons.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the family, No. 361 Gates av., on Wednesday, July 21, at 2 o'clock.

HOPPING.—July 19, EDWARD CAMPFIELD HOPPING, aged 32 years, 11 months, and 5 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, Ridgefield, N. J., Thursday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M. Train leaves Chambers and 23d sts. at 12:15 P. M. Interment the following day at Hanover, N. J.; train leaves New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad at 9:15 A. M.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, the 19th inst., JOSEPHINE INGRAM, youngest daughter of Julia A. and the late Joshua I. Jones.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Redeemer, 4th av., corner Pacific st., Brooklyn.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

LEEDS.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Sunday, July 18, HELEN GARR, youngest daughter of Charles C. and Blanche R. Leeds, of New-York.

Funeral from Nyack on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

RICHARDS.—At Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, July 18, of cholera infantum, JOHN BOYCE, only son of John S. and Lucy Matilda Richards, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 250 Van Houten st., Paterson, on Tuesday at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROOME.—On the 18th inst., CLARA STOTT, youngest daughter of Samuel Seabury and Isabel Roome.

Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Clinton, between Atlantic and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, on this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

SEDGWICK.—On Sunday, July 18, at Indianapolis, Ind., SARAH J. RITCH, widow of the late Roderick Sedgwick.

VAN RENSSELAER.—At Albany, on Monday, July 19, HARRIET BAYARD, widow of Stephen Van Rensselaer, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral on Wednesday afternoon, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, from the Manor House, Albany.

WELSH.—At Philipstown, Putnam County, on Sunday, July 18, JAMES WALTER, only child of Henry and Mary A. A. Welsh, aged 6 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of his grandfather, James Haddon, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 166 East 114th st., on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WOODFORD.—At the residence of his parents, Cleveland, Ohio, July 8, EDDIE, only son of Francis and Huldah Woodford, aged 15 years, 6 months, and 10 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SWEETEN THE BREATH AND PRESERVE the Teeth, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE; 25 cents a bottle.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12 M.; On Wednesday at 1 A. M.; On Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 6 and 11:30 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A MIDSUMMER NUMBER.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY FOR AUGUST.

The publishers call attention to the August number of SCRIBNER as being rich in articles especially readable and timely at this season. The contents are as follows:

A FARMER'S VACATION. OLD JERSEY. Illustrated. By GEORGE E. WARING, Jr. In this the author gives us the result of his personal observations in the pretty Island of Guernsey, and tells a great deal about the so-called Alderney Cow. The writer, being a farmer as well, has so united the practical and picturesque that his article cannot fail to interest all.

A MIDDY IN MANILA. Illustrated. A sketchy paper, giving in a humorous vein the adventures of a midshipman on shore.

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A MUSSEL SHELL. By CELIA THAXTER.

THE STORY OF SEVENOAKS. By J. G. HOLLAND. The August installment celebrates a wedding in the rural neighborhood of Sevenoaks, and continues the career of the characters with unabated interest.

COMPENSATION. By JOHN G. SAXE.

A WORD OF ENCOURAGEMENT FOR TIMID LINGUISTS. By JOHN ARBUCKLE. A plea for the study of languages on the ground that the least skillful scholar with a dictionary will get a better idea of a work of art than can be acquired from the most skillful translation.

EDUCATION AND FREE THOUGHT. By GEORGE F. MAGOUN. An able essay based on the life and literature of John Stuart Mill.

ICE. By F. H. FORBES. Illustrated. Replete with interesting facts and statistics regarding the ice trade in this and other countries.

THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND. By JULES VERNE.

UNSAID. By A. R.

ALONG THE SEINE. By ALBERT RHODES. Illustrated. A charming Parisian Summer paper.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

New-York, Monday, July 19, 1875.

The falling off of value, as reported in our issue of Saturday last in horned Cattle, was not recovered on this forenoon; on the contrary, a further decrease in rates was perceptible. The markets closed ⅜c. off ⅌ lb. on all degrees of quality. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 11c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weights 6 to 8¼ cwt. strong. At Harsimus Cove prices were 9c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb., weights 4½ to 9 cwt. From 55 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows not quoted. Calves and Veals slow; grass Calves sold at $7@$7 50 ⅌ head; buttermilk-fed Calves at 6c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; Veals at 7c.@8¼c. ⅌ lb. Sheep in fair demand at 4½c.@6⅝c. ⅌ lb. Lambs in moderate demand at 7¾c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb. No live Hogs on sale; City dressed active on a small trade, at 9¾c.@10¼c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards.—T. C. Eastman sold for self 48 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 72 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., with $1 on ⅌ head, weight 6½ cwt.; 52 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 48 generally choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 15 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 89 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; 79 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 64 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 38 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt., strong. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 37 choice Illinois Steers at 13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 42 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Gilles sold for H. Benedict 48 choice Illinois Steers at an average of 13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 136 choice Kentucky Steers at 13c.@14c. ⅌ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Dixon & Jacobs 59 choice Kentucky Steers at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for Gray & Roberts 106 good Ohio Steers at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong. Ulery & Cary sold for Goff Bros. 135 choice Kentucky Steers at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt., strong; 75 choice Kentucky Steers at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. G. Reid sold on commission 19 fair Pennsylvania Steers and Heifers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt. D. Waixel and H. Rosenthal sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 19 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 50 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 87 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., with $50 off the herd, weight 6¼ cwt., strong; 67 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 34 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 129 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 138 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 30 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 choice Illinois Steers at 13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; held on sale, 52 head of horned Cattle.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 20 Sheep, weight 1,690 lb., at 5½c.; 193 Sheep, weight 17,110 lb., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 74 Sheep, weight 6,180 lb., at 5⅞c. ⅌ lb.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,200 lb., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; 163 Lambs, weight 9,980 lb., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; S. McGraw sold 3 State Veals, weight 490 lb., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.; Hume & Elliott sold 83 Michigan Sheep, weight 6,390 lb., at 4¾c. ⅌ lb.; 99 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,040 lb., 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 197 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,790 lb., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 9 State Sheep, weight 790 lb., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 309 Canada Lambs, weight 19,160 lb., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 52 Canada Lambs, weight 3,520 lb., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 88 State Lambs, weight 5,090 lb., at 9c. ⅌ lb.; 11 State Calves, buttermilk-fed, weight 1,840 lb., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 14 State Veals, weight 2,070 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 34 grass Calves at $7 ⅌ head; 36 grass Calves at $7 25 ⅌ head; 28 grass Calves at $7 50 ⅌ head. Also, sold for week ending July 17, 1875, 5,318 Sheep and Lambs, average ⅌ head, $6 09; 987 Calves and Veals, average ⅌ head, $9 47.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards.—Jelliffe & Co. sold 31 poor quality State Sheep, weight 2,200 lb., at 4½c. ⅌ lb.; 122 State Lambs, weight 6,650 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 5 State Calves, buttermilk-fed, weight 900 lb., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 16 State Veals, weight 2,900 lb., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 15 State Veals, weight 2,170 lb., at 8c. ⅌ lb.; 15 State Veals, weight 2,360 lb., at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.

At Harsimus Cove.—Coney & McPherson sold for Burnside & Co. 244 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 12¾c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for R. Mayne & Co., 64 good Ohio Steers at 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Bretam & Co., 31 choice Ohio Steers at 12¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for S. Brown, 56 choice Kentucky Steers at 12¾c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; for J. A. Dadesman, 16 common Kentucky Cattle, mixed lot, at 10½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 32 choice Kentucky Steers at 12¾c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt.; for J. Martin, 14 choice Kentucky Steers at 12¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for D. Carter, 17 mixed Ohio Cattle at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Brown, 113 choice Illinois Steers at 13c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for H. Kuber, 67 Indiana Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights 5 to 7½ cwt.; 36 Kentucky Oxen at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 16 Kentucky Heifers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt. S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton, 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 32 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 12c.@13c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 29 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. The herds shipped by Morris, Waixels & Co. were disposed of as follows: M. Lauterbach sold 100 Illinois Steers from common to good, from 10¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¾ to 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 32 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Toffy & Sons sold 104 Kansas Steers, quality very poor, at 9c. ⅌ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; 41 common Kansas Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Kahn & Brown 37 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ to 6¼ cwt.; 36 good Kentucky Steers at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights 6½ to 7 cwt.; 15 choice Kentucky Steers at 13c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weights 7½ to 8½ cwt. Judd & Buckingham sold 22 State Sheep, weight 2,960 lb., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 201 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,640 lb., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 156 Ohio Sheep, weight 12,340 lb. at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 239 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,500 lb. at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 172 State Sheep weight 10,970 lb. at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 218 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,010 lb., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 100 State Lambs, weight 5,650 lb., at 7⅞c. ⅌ lb.; also, sold for week ending July 17, 1875, 6,160 Sheep and Lambs for $29,401 78; average ⅌ head for Sheep, $4 06; range of prices, 5c.@6¾c. ⅌ lb.; average ⅌ head for Lambs, $5 40; range of prices, 8c.@8⅞c. ⅌ lb. Kase & Pidcock sold 211 Ohio Sheep, weight 80 lb. ⅌ head, at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 400 Ohio Sheep, weight 98 lb. ⅌ head, at 6⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 201 Lambs, weight 11,620 lb., at 8½c. ⅌ lb.; 235 Lambs, weight 14,470 lb., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 209 Lambs, weight 12,580 lb., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.; 747 Lambs, weight 60½ lb. ⅌ head, at 8¼c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending July 19, 1875: 3,814 head of horned Cattle, 17 Cows, 653 Veals and Calves, 62 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending July 17, 1875: 6,742 Sheep and Lambs, 16 Cows, 811 Calves and Veals. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,374 Sheep and Lambs, 20 Cows, 216 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending July 17, 1875: 16,204 Hogs, 252 Veals and Calves, 439 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 4,868 Hogs, 701 Sheep, 75 Calves and Veals.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending July 17, 1875: 5,676 head of horned Cattle, 43 Cows, 138 Veals and Calves, 12,912 Sheep and Lambs, 6,198 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 1,788 head of horned Cattle, 23 Calves, 2,718 Sheep and Lambs, 3,017 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300 head; firm and fairly active, closing with pens nearly empty and full prices prevailing; common to choice Shipping, $4 75@$6 37½; Butchers', $3 50@$4; through Texans, $3@$4; choice Steers, $6 12½@$6 37½; good, $5 75@$5 90; a lot of 15 extra prime brought $7 20; shipments, 1,530 head. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; active; prices strong at Saturday's advance; light, $7 30@$7 50; heavy, $6 90@$7 30; few sold under $7; the most of the sales were at $7 15@$7 45; shipments, 6,400 head. Sheep—Receipts, 230 head; prices nearly nominal; poor to choice, $3@$4 25.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—The Cattle market has been dull this week and prices were lower; 3,000 head arrived and sold at 7½c.@8¼c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6½c.@7c. for fair to good do.; and 4c.@6c. ⅌ lb., gross, for common as to quality. Sheep were dull; 8,000 head sold at 4¾c.@6c. ⅌ lb., gross, as to condition. Hogs were without material change; 4,000 head sold at $10 50@$11 50 ⅌ 100 lb., nett.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—Flour scarce and firm; fair to choice Extra Spring, $5 ?@$5 50. Wheat excited and higher; closed strong, and 4c.@5c. higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 19½@$1 21; No. 2 do., $1 18@$1 13¼, spot; $1 16@$1 16½, August; $1 13¼, September; No. 3 Spring, $1 11½@$1 12; Rejected, $1 05@$1 05½. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 Mixed, 70¼c., spot; 71¼c. bid August; 72⅜c. bid September; Rejected, 66c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2, 49c., spot; 39¼c. bid August; 37¼c. bid September. Barley—Cash nominal; options higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 07, September. Rye neglected; No. 2, $1 02. Pork—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at $19 75, spot; $19 6?½, August; $19 80@$19 82½, September. Lard—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; sales at $13 30@$13 40, spot; $13 37½@$13 40, August; $13 55@$13 57½, September. Bulk Meats—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11¾c.; Short Clear do., 11⅞c., all cash or July. Whisky quiet, but firm at $1 17. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 2½c.@2¾c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 80,000 bushels Wheat, 204,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 350 bushels Barley, 350 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 230,000 bushels Wheat, 162,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 800 bushels Barley, 450 bushels Rye. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat active and higher at $1 18, July; $1 16¾@$1 16⅞ August; $1 14½, September. Corn firm and a shade higher at 71⅞c., August; 72⅞c., September. Oats firmer and higher at 50c., July; 39⅞c., August; 37½c., September. Pork firmer and a shade higher at $19 65, August; $19 35, September. Lard higher at $13 37½@$13 42½, August; $13 57½, September.

BALTIMORE, July 19.—Flour firm; Howard street and Western Supers, $4 25@$4 75; do. Extras, $5@$5 50; do. Family, $5 75@$6 76; City Mills Supers, $4 50@$5; do. Extras, $5 25@$5 75; do. Rio Grande, $6 75@$7; do. Family, $8 25. Wheat strong and active; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 4?; No. 2 do., $1 40; Mixed do., $1 39; No. 1 Western Red, $1 40; No. 2 do., $1 39; Pennsylvania Red, $1 39@$1 40; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 42@$1 44; do. White, $1 30@$1 43; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, $1 26@$1 34. Corn—Southern steady, Western excited, and higher; Southern White, 94c.; do. Yellow, 87c.; Western Mixed, 84½c. spot, 85½c. bid, last half August; sales at 87c. September. Oats steady; Southern New, 64c.@67c.; Western White, 64c.; do. Mixed, 63c. Rye dull; nominally 95c.@$1. Hay dull; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $24@$30. Provisions quiet but firm. Pork firm at $21. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12⅛c., loose; packed, 9¼c.@12½c. Bacon fairly active; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard steady; Refined, 14½c. Butter firm and active; Western Extras, 22c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 19c.@21c. Petroleum nominal; Crude, 4¾c.@4⅞c.; Refined, 11⅜c.@11½c. Coffee quiet and steady; Ordinary to Prime Rio cargoes, 17¼c.@19¾c.; jobbing at 17¾c.@20¼c. Whisky quiet at $1 21@$1 22.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Petroleum nominal at 10¾c.@11c. for Refined and 8⅛c. for Crude. Cloverseed 12½c. for choice Western. Timothy $3 15@$3 25. Flax-seed, $1 80. Flour in good local demand; not much doing in the way of export; sales 800 bbls., including Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $5 37½@$6 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 87½@$6 75; high grade, $7@$7 50. Rye Flour $5 25. Wheat active and higher; Red, $1 37@$1 38; Amber, $1 40; White, $1 45@$1 50; Milwaukee, $1 33. Rye, $1 05. Corn active at 86c. for Yellow; 85c.@85½c. for Mixed and 87½c. for White. Oats steady at 64c.@65c. for White; 62½c.@63c. for Mixed. Whisky, $1 22 for Western. Butter improving; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 27c.@30c.; do. do. Firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 21c.@24c.; do. Firsts, 18c.@20c.; Rolls, Firsts, 14c.@17c. Cheese quiet; New-York Fancy, 11c.@12c.; New-York Prime, 9c.@10½c.; Western Fine, 10c.@10½c., do. Prime, 9c.@9¾c. Eggs steady, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 21c.@22c.; Western do., 19c.@20c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—Lake Receipts—15,300 bbls. Flour, 286,000 bushels Wheat, 195,000 bushels Corn, 212,000 bushels Oats. Railroad Receipts—4,100 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 35,500 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye. Canal shipments to tide-water—130,000 bushels Wheat, 24,?00 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats. To interior points—10,000 bushels Wheat. Canal Freights strong; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 6¾c.; Oats, 4½c., to New-York. In Store—688,528 bushels Wheat, 523,468 bushels Corn, 95,825 bushels Oats, 47,728 bushels Barley-malt. Flour, firm and unchanged; 1,000 bbls. sold. Wheat excited; offerings light, with a good demand and higher prices; sales of 23,800 bushels Sheboygan at $1 28; 6,000 bushels No. 1 Minnesota at $1 28; 2,500 bushels White Michigan at $1 40@$1 41. Corn active and higher; sales of 150,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 74c.@76c., closing strong. Oats neglected. Rye inactive. Barley—None here. Seeds—Some inquiry for Timothy. Pork firm at $20 75. Lard firm at 14c.@14¼c. High-wines nominal at $1 20.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 19.—Flour rather firmer but very little doing. Wheat higher; No. 2 Red Winter $1 31@$1 31¼, cash; $1 28@$1 29¼ August; $1 29@$1 29½ September. Corn higher; No. 2 Mixed offered at 66¼c., with no bids; sales at 66c. July; 68c. September. Oats dull for cash; a shade higher for futures; car lots No. 2, 59c.@60c., cash; August 37¾c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats firmer; held higher; no sales. Bacon firm and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 18. Live Hogs steady and unchanged; Shippers, $6 65@$6 85; Bacon grades, $6 85@$7 10; Butcher's, $7 15@$7 35. Cattle strong, tending up; choice Native Steers, $6 40@$6 75; good do., $6@$6 30; fair do., $5 60@$5 95; choice Texans, $4 50@$4 25; fair, $3 50@$3 75; common to medium, $2 75@$3 15. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Cattle, 1,545 head.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—Flour firmer; held higher at $5 70@$5 85. Wheat quiet, but steady; Red, $1 33@$1 35. Corn quiet, but steady at 73c. Oats quiet, but firm at 58c.@60c. Rye scarce; held at $1 20. Pork quiet; sales at $19 50; generally held at $19 75. Bulk Meats firmer; held higher; Shoulders, 8¾c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, $11 62½@$11 65, spot; $12 buyer August; Clear Sides, 12⅜c. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 9¾c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c.@13¼c. Live Hogs—Demand active and market firm; common light to good light, $7 15@$7 25; extra, $7 30@$7 35. Receipts, 1,247 head. Shipments, 434 head. Whisky quiet, but steady at $1 16. Butter steady and unchanged.

BOSTON, July 19.—Flour firmer and prices well sustained; sales, Western Superfine, $4 50@$5; Common Extras, $5 25@$5 75; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 25@$5 75; Illinois, $6 50@$7 50; St. Louis, $6 50@$8 25; Fancy Minnesota, $6 75@$8 25; Southern firm at $5 25@$8 25. Corn quiet at 87c.@91c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 67c.@75c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Shorts—Fine Feed and Middlings, $26@$30. Receipts—Flour, 2,175 bbls.; Corn, 26,800 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Shorts, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 2,400 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 19.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat steady with a fair demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 26½; No. 2 do. $1 25½; seller July, $1 24½; seller August, $1 19. Corn higher; No. 2, 69c. Oats in good demand at lower rates, No. 2, 48c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1 05. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 95c. Provisions firmer and held higher. Mess Pork $19@$19 37½. Lard—Prime Steam, 13½c.@14c. Freights dull and nominal; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 162,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 240,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye very firm and in good milling demand; sales of 800 bushels State in store at $1 08. Corn in good demand at full prices; sales of 2,500 bushels Western Mixed in store at 82c.; Western Yellow held at 84c., and Round State at 85c.@86c.; no sales. Barley, Malt, and Oats in fair request; sales of 400 bushels No. 1 Mixed State at 64c.; three cars No. 2 Western at 64½, and one car No. 2 White State at 65c.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—Flour quiet but firm; Superfine Winter, $6 25@$6 40. Wheat—Demand active, and prices have advanced 6c.; closing with holders free sellers; Extra, $1 39; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 38 bid; No. 2, $1 33; Amber Michigan No. 1, $1 30½ bid. Corn quiet but firm. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1, 55c. bid. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 5,00 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Wheat—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 1 Red Fall, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 30. Corn—Demand fair and prices have advanced; High Mixed, 74c.; Low Mixed, 73c.; Ears, on track, 70c.@71c. Oats higher; No. 1 State, 59c.; No. 2 do., 57c.; White, 60c. Petroleum quiet but firm; Standard White, 9½c.; State Test, 10¼c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Provisions buoyant, but unsettled. Pork, $20@$20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c. Lard—14¼c.@14¾c. Whisky—$1 16. Bagging quiet but firm at 13½c.@14c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 19, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, William Boyd, Esq., Referee, S. A. Steele sold the four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 22.2 by 67.2, on Lexington avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-fifth street, for $18,900 to Charles Beyer, plaintiff in the legal action, and John McClave also sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, one three-story brick house, with lot 22.4 by 40, on Rivington street, north side, 22.3 feet east of Ludlow street, for $8,000 to Peter Donnell, plaintiff. No other sales were made, the following being postponed: Sale by Hugh N. Camp of one house and lot on West Twenty-first street, west of Ninth avenue, adjourned to July 26, and sale by R. V. Harnett of plot on Forest avenue, corner of Wall street, Eltona, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, adjourned to the same date.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales at the Exchange, are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, Superior Court, foreclosure sale, Samuel T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, on Horatio street, known as No. 99 on the map of lands belonging to Francis B. Cutting.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot 40 by 95, on Madison avenue, west side, 85 feet north of Forty-fourth street; also, a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of seven lots, together forming a plot in size 175 by 100 on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue. Also a trustee's sale, by order of Charles H. Wood, Esq., Trustee, of the three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 58.9, No. 4 Carlisle street, south side, west of Greenwich street, and the three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 60, No. 183 Cherry street, south side, 175.6 feet east of Market street.

By H. W. Coates, foreclosure sale, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of two buildings, with lot 19 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, 237 feet west of First avenue.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of two three-story brown-stone-front houses, with lots each 25 by 99.11, Nos. 125 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, north side, 315 feet east of Fourth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, JULY 19.

NEW-YORK.

By S. A. Steele.

1 four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, Lexington av., s. w. corner of 85th st., lot 22.2x67.2....$18,900

By John McClave.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, Rivington st., n. s., 22.3 ft. e. of Ludlow st., lot 22.4x40. $8,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 17.

Delancey st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Willett st., 25x87.6; P. Disch to W. Stieg....$16,000

Ludlow st., e. s., No. 22, 25.1x87; L. Wendel to M. Stahlheit.... 9,500

19th st., s. s., 60 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x92; R. R. Stuyvesant to Harriet A. Evans, 21 years, per year.... 362

19th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 3d av., 20x92; same to same, 21 years, per year.... 362

81st st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x102.2; C. T. Middlebrook, Referee, to North America Life Insurance Company.... 1,000

112th st., s. s., 259.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 19.5x100.11; G. G. Allison to Margaret J. McKeachnie.... 15,000

112th st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.10; J. J. Maskell to W. C. Traphagen.... 6,000

123d st., n. s., 218 ft. e. of 2d av., 18x100.11; J. J. Maskell to W. C. Traphagen.... 9,000

Lot No. 138, East Morrisania, on map of "Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania," bounded northerly by a line drawn parallel with southerly line of said lot, and distant 50 ft. therefrom 100 ft., e. by Concord av. 50 ft., s. by lot No. 137 100 ft., and w. by lot No. 165 50 ft.; W. Sinclair, Referee, to W. Hughes.... 1,360

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.

A large amount of money is offered for investment as above. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

AN ELEGANTLY BUILT, PLANNED, AND located, full-size four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling; 48th st., just out of 5th av., for sale at a bargain. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ALL ABOUT FLUSHING
and
HER GREAT ADVANTAGES.

1st. Flushing is the nearest place of note in the suburbs of New-York City.

2d. Flushing can be reached in forty minutes from James Slip Ferry, foot of Chambers st., and in twenty-five minutes from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry.

3d. Flushing has over 100 trains daily, two railroads, fare on each 7½ cents. Seven railroad depots within her limits, giving rapid transit and cheaper fares than can be had elsewhere.

4th. Flushing is situated on healthy, high, rolling ground; no heavy assessments for grading and no rocks to remove nor ravines to fill up, as in Winchester County.

5th. Flushing has sewerage, gas, water in pipes, excellent schools, churches of every denomination, banks, markets, stores, and good society; a population of nearly 10,000.

6th. Choice building lots at from $300 to $500 for residence, and from $1,200 to $3,500 for business purposes. Payments received to suit purchasers. Maps and full particulars by mail, or call upon BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st., New-York, and Main Street Depot in Flushing. Half-hourly trains on both railroads.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.

Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN W. STOWELL, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge of said District, in the above entitled case, filed at the City of New-York on the 29th day of May, 1875, in the office of the Clerk of said court, I will offer at public sale on the premises herein described, on Saturday, the 7th day of August, 1875, at three o'clock P. M., the following described premises, viz.:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situated, lying, and being in the village of Port Jervis, County of Orange, and State of New-York, on the corner of Main and Canal streets, and known and designated on maps of lands formerly of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, as lot number one hundred and fourteen (114) and a part of lot number one hundred and fifteen, (115,) being six feet in width on the south-westerly side thereof, fronting on Main street, and extending back the same width to the rear thereof, which said premises, as a whole, are bounded on the south-west by Main street, on the south-east by that part of lot number one hundred and fifteen (115) not hereby described, on the north-east by lot number one hundred and seventeen, (117,) and on the north-west by Canal street; being the same property conveyed by John Conkling to the said Franklin W. Stowell by deed bearing date first day of April, 1872, and recorded in Orange County records for deeds, liber 241, on page 310, on the third day of April, 1872.

The above described property will be sold for cash on the day and time above named.

jy20-1aw3wTu CHARLES ST. JOHN, Assignee.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

GLENWOOD—YONKERS.—TO RENT, COMPLETELY furnished, for two or three months from Aug. 1, to a gentleman and wife, or a family of adults only, a first-class "nobby" cottage; location unsurpassed; only two minutes' walk from depot; rent $100 per month. Address OWNER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATLY-FURnished front room and bed room for light housekeeping, to a respectable party. No. 226 West 13th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES AND APARTments, suitable for dentists, architects, or real estate offices, in the newly-fitted up building No. 621 6th av., near junction of Broadway; entrance attractive. Apply at No. 1,350 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—LARGE ROOMS OR halls in the vicinity of Union square, or between 10th and 23d sts. and 8th and 4th avs., or a building with large vacant lot for erection of hall. Address H. G. EASTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADway, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., select servants, all nationalities; also, colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

CARPENTER HAS REMOVED

From 6th av. and 11th st. to No. 108 6th av., where can be had servants of every nationality, Protestant and Catholic.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Fine Washing and Ironing, or Waitress.—By a respectable young woman thoroughly competent; over three years' best testimonials from last place; will make herself useful; neat, tidy, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and cleanly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable English person as chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address for two days A. M., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant young woman, who understands her duties as chamber-maid and is kind and attentive to children; will assist in family sewing; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a small private family to do chamber-work and waiting, and would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 495 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a very neat German girl; understands her duties thoroughly, and has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &C.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to the country; three years' City reference from last place. Address E. M. G., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and care of children; will go to the country with a family; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, who is rigorously neat in her work and person; is industrious and hard worker; has the best of references from all the places she has been employed in. Apply at the French Bureau, 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl speaking English; she is quick, neat, willing, and obliging; gives references; City or country. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a young American girl to do house-work and be generally useful; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two very excellent German girls; places together in City or country; have good reference; will work for moderate wages; one as cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By an English Protestant young woman; good family cook; meats, pastries, &c.; makes excellent bread and biscuit; best testimonials; tidy and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent German young woman; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS PROfessed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning, larding, &c.; splendid pastry cook and baker; can serve party dinners and suppers; best City references; private or public; City or country. Apply at Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—TOgether, by two very neat young Swedish Protestant women, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; would do the work of a house between them; both have unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY COOK, French; speaks English; also understands American cooking; is a very good family cook; can make a variation of desserts and side dishes; has excellent city references. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTANT girl, who is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, &c.; will assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with washing if required; no objection to the country; five years' excellent City reference from last employer. Call at Intelligence Office, No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; will assist with the washing if required; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SISTERS, FOR CITY OR country; one is a first-class cook, and one is a capable waitress and chamber-maid, and general work; can do the work of a family together; have good references. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, IN THE country; private house or hotel; is an experienced and capable cook, and has good references. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CApable colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all manner of cooking, ice-creams, jellies, &c.; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands the finest cookery; is a splendid baker; neat and willing; highest testimonials from former employer. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; gives the best City references for competency, neatness, and good character. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City references; will go to the country for the season, if necessary; is a good meat and pastry cook and an excellent baker. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable smart English Protestant girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; understands baking; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 238 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A small private family; is an excellent cook, and would do the coarse washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 495 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR WOULD DO housework in a private family.—By a neat, competent, willing girl; makes excellent bread and butter; City or country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as a thorough cook and an excellent baker; will assist with washing; private family or boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS experienced cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 157 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of baking and family cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 56 North Moore st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class French cook; no objection to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at 709 6th av., in the ice-cream saloon.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day, week, or month; no objection to the country; good references. Call on or address Dress-maker, No. 104 West 18th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FRENCH LADY, COMPEtent dress-maker, good cutter and fitter, a few more engagements by the day; $2 50 a day. Call at No. 162 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WILL GO TO THE COUNTRY by week or month; is a first-class hand. Call at No. 765 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—WANTS A FEW MORE FAMIlies to work for; City or country. Apply at No. 425 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to go out by the day or take work at home. Call at No. 425 West 36th st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS, SUCH AS cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, French, German, Swedish, English, and Irish, can always be obtained at C. JACQUIN'S office, No. 602 6th av., 35th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work, take care children, wait and tend, and be useful, for City or country, for small wages; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 739 2d av., between 39th and 40th sts., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL in a good family to do light general work or nurse, or chamber-work or waiting; a home desired; wages no object; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; can give seven years' reference. Apply at No. 129 Henry st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS to go in the country in a gentleman's family to do the work between them; distance no objection. Call for two days at No. 162 East 32d st., from 11 to 6 o'clock.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work in a small private family; City or country; lately landed. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general house-work; can make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 42 Henry st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MOST COMPETENT French maid, who is a fashionable hairdresser and a competent cutter and fitter, and a most tasteful trimmer; wages, $20; city or country; can furnish the best recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Bureau.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A girl as lady's maid and seamstress, or will sew by the week; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 628 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., in fancy store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; IS a good dress-maker; can cut and fit; would travel, or go in the country with a family; willing and obliging. Apply at No 610 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT girl with the highest of testimonials from her present employer; only leaves on account of breaking up housekeeping; City or country; is also a good cook or working housekeeper. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, (Protestant;) wishes to go out by the day washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 309 East 46th st., second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very fine workwoman, who has been much appreciated and is strongly recommended as a very worthy servant in every respect. Call at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR WAITress.—By a respectable young woman; competent nurse for young and growing children; good chamber-maid; excellent waitress; will make herself useful; best testimonials; neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a good seamstress and very experienced nurse; or would assist with the chamber-work; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL who speaks a little English; is a good seamstress, and can operate; has a pure French accent, and is fond of children. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, tidy girl; good-natured and lively disposition for children, and agreeably inclined to do all kinds of house-work. Call at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, WELL-RECOMMENDED girl as infant's nurse; will go to any part of the country; can take a baby from its birth. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED FRENCH nurse with grown children, and a plain sewer; will go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD FAMILY SEAMstress, who has her own machine; is an excellent fine worker and embroiderer; gets up all kinds of infants' and ladies' underclothes, and finishes and trims dresses beautifully; has good references; will go to the country if necessary. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—FAMILY SEWING OR FINISHing after a dress-maker; good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; City or country. Apply at No. 425 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, by the day or month, or would work for a dress-maker for $1 a day. Call or address for one week No. 120 West 17th st., near 6th av., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A FEW engagements by the day, week, or month; understands all kinds of sewing; has no objection to the country. Address No. 565 3d av.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A MOST COMPETENT girl to do up-stairs work and assist with washing and ironing; has best City reference; City or country. Can be seen at No. 410 West 25th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressing; has three years' City reference from former place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS SOLICITS GENTLEmen's and families' washing; neatness, promptness, and moderate prices guaranteed; will go out the two first days of the week. Apply to Laundress, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some washing at her own house or would go out by the day; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 309 East 44th st., one pair of stairs, front, Room No. 8.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; would like a family's washing to do at her own home. Call or address Advertiser, No. 157 West 30th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to take in washing and ironing by the dozen or by the month. Apply at No. 139 West 33d st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as wet-nurse in a first-class family; best City reference; milk three weeks old. Address Wet-nurse, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet-nurse; first baby three weeks old; best reference. Call at 339 East 39th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WITH good reference. Call on or address Mr. Benj. Loder, No. 79 Cedar st., or Mr. F. J. Hall, No. 83 Pearl st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable young man; willing to make himself useful; can milk if required; is a temperate man; best of City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address M. K., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a first-class man, careful driver, excellent groom, strictly temperate, neat in appearance; will be highly recommended in every particular by present and former employers. Address James, Box 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, aged twenty-eight years, where he can get rooms for his family near his work; can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; is a willing, sober, and industrious man; can furnish excellent references from last place. Call or address Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d st., livery stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, sober, industrious; five years' reference from last place; left on account of last employer disposing of his horses. Address J. D., No. 148 East 22d st.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN and wife; man as coachman and plain gardener; understands the care of horses and harness perfectly; is a good driver; wife is a good cook and laundress, or would do general house-work; Protestants. Address R. M., No. 141 Washington st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of fine horses; perfectly sober, and a very careful driver; three years' reference. Address S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A STEADY, SOber, single man, age thirty; no objection to going in country for Summer; good City references given. Call or address at present employer's, T. F., No. 127 West 17th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN, WHO understands the proper care of horses, carriages, &c.; can also do plain gardening, if required; will be found willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address J. S., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, disengaged on account of the family going to Europe last week. Address J. H., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or residence, No. 258 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man, (German;) is willing and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is an experienced driver and vegetable gardener; good reference. Address F. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; has best of reference; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country. Address L. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE here, and in England nine years; reference from last place A No. 1 in all respects. Call or address M. D., No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS coachman, either in City or country; good City reference. Call or address J. M., Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d st., opera stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands his business; first-class City references; fifteen years in one place in the City. Call on or address Coachman, No. 29 West 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A young man; is sober and steady, and willing to make himself useful; understands his business. Address J. J., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK IN A private family as cook and pastry cook; thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches. Address for three days, Cook, No. 20 East 28th st.

DOMESTIC HELP,
MALE AND FEMALE,
for every capacity, of all nationalities, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

FARMER, &c.—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN and wife, Protestant; man as farmer and useful man; understands horses and all kinds of farm work; wife as laundress; understands fluting and general work; willing to make themselves useful; have eleven years' reference from last place. Apply at 645 6th av.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE middle-aged man (North German) as farmer and gardener; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; good reference given. Appply to Mr. D. Ahrens, corner Washington and Murray sts.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; PRACTICAL in the management of green-house plants, flowers, fruits, lawn, and vegetables; can lay out ground, milk, &c.; City reference. Address J. E., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; CAN RAISE all kinds of vegetables; can care horses and drive; can milk and make himself useful; good reference. Address M., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

SERVANT.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, WITH good references, who has lived with one family nine years; would like to travel with a gentleman. Address Samuel Smith, No. 714 Water st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A USEFUL MAN, (FRENCHman;) farm, garden, vegetables, horses, cattle, milking, &c., for very moderate wages; has good references, &c.; capable and willing to be useful. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, who can care horses, drive in City or country, milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, AGED TWENTY-TWO, giving the best City references; is a good table waiter; very neat, willing, strictly sober; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who is a perfect waiter or butler; about two years' reference from present employer; is sober, honest, and an excellent servant. Seen or address at No. 1,233 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE CLOTHhouse; must live with his parents and come well recommended. Apply at No. 35 Howard st., 10 o'clock, Monday, July 19.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AND SEAMSTRESS OF cheerful disposition, willing, and careful, in family of three on Jersey City Heights; German Protestant or French preferred; also a Protestant to do house-work; must cook and iron well; no objection to color; permanent place. Apply at No. 99 North Moore st., New-York, after 3 o'clock.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER BY A lady; must be highly recommended. Address, giving age, experience, reference, and salary required, to P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT AMERICAN COOK, male or female, white or black, competent to take full charge of kitchen. Apply at 61 Lexington av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.

Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.

Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. will be payable on and after July 19. Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER ST., (Opposite Crosby st.) NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the By-laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th of June, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and under five hundred dollars; and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 19th of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal, on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required on and after the 19th inst.

OTIS D. SWAN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY WOULD like to meet with a party already in business; would give her services, and $500, or would take housekeeper's place in a gentleman's family; references exchanged. Address for three days, with full name and address, S. M. W., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH ABOUT $10,000 to replace capital of retiring partner in the coffin and casket manufacturing business in this City; has been established some fifteen years; a good chance for a smart young man. Call or address HORTON & SON, No. 353 West st., lumber yard.

$10,000 WILL SECURE A GENTLEMAN an interest in a medical business, a monopoly, paying $12,000 yearly profits; $3,333 cash; balance on time. Address MEDICINE, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, INLAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM, $1 20 PER GALLON. Church festivals and fairs, 25c. per quart. Discount on large orders.
Nos. 305 4th av., 1,264 Broadway, and 75 Chatham st.

FINANCIAL.

JULY 1, 1875.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Congress; Cash Capital, **$1,000,000.**

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank	$48,413 79
United States Bonds (market value)	426,892 83
State and City Bonds (market value)	131,100 00
Real estate—company's building, &c	402,353 39
Loans secured by first mortgages of real estate	2,291,873 35
Loans secured by collaterals	117,142 80
Loans secured by policies in force (value of policies more than double the loans)	67,511 74
Commuted commissions	46,670 12
Interest and rents accrued, but not due	51,497 19
Premiums in course of collection (net)	91,524 00
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums (net)	80,754 89
Office furniture, ledger balances, and all other assets	31,652 15
Gross Assets, July 1, 1875	$3,787,386 25

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance reserve on policies in force	$2,174,698 00	
Reserve on policies lapsed and liable for surrender and restoration	18,665 98	
Present value of premiums paid in advance	12,059 69	
Death claims reported but not due	88,016 98	
All other liabilities	23,099 05	
Total Liabilities, July 1, 1875		$2,316,539 70
Surplus, being security additional to the reserve		$1,470,846 55
Total assets, July 1, 1875		$3,787,386 25
Total assets, Jan. 1, 1875		3,580,225 31
Increase of gross assets during the six months		$207,160 94
Surplus, July 1, 1875		$1,470,846 55
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1875		1,425,198 20
Increase of surplus during the six months		$45,648 35
Number of policies issued during the six months		1,038
Amount of policies issued during the six months		$2,254,428

The company has, during the last six months, increased its assets $207,160 94; has paid to representatives of deceased policy-holders, $111,684, and for surrendered policies, $108,991 83.

It has now securely invested $3,787,386 25, while its total liabilities are only $2,316,539 70, showing that it has $163 of assets for every $100 of liabilities.

The loans secured by first mortgage on real estate, worth more than twice the face of the loans, are $2,291,873, an amount considerably in excess of its total policy liability.

A careful examination of the assets and liabilities, the character of the assets, the plans and the rates, will give conclusive evidence that the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America furnishes as reliable, as complete, and as cheap insurance as any other company in the world.

JOHN V. FARWELL, President; L. D. CORTRIGHT and PAUL CORNELL, Vice Presidents; J. F. CRANK, Secretary; EMERSON W. PEET, Actuary. Branch Office, Chicago, Ill., Nos. 157 to 163 La Salle st., where the business of the company is transacted.

Messrs. CORTRIGHT & CARPENTER, NO. 409 Broadway, New-York, General Agents.

George Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. **RECEIVE DEPOSITS** subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate **COMMERCIAL PAPER.**

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

FOR SALE BELOW PAR,
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CHOICE CITY AND COUNTY
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ALSO, OTHER A1
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty 23 years.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

WE ARE OFFERING
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF WELL-SECURED
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
RAILROAD BONDS
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 20th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented shall cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873.

By order of the Trustees.

my11 1aw-6mT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

BONDS WANTED.

NORTHERN PACIFIC 1STS.
Chesapeake and Ohio 6s and 7s.
New-York and Oswego Midland 1sts and Recorded Certificates.
Burlington and Cedar Rapids 1sts.

Defaulted Railroad Bonds and Bonds not regularly quoted made a special branch of our business.

Orders for Stocks and other securities receive personal attention at the Stock Exchange.

Correspondence solicited.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of certificates issued in exchange for such Eight per cent. Bonds as have all the unpaid coupons attached, will receive three per cent. or $30 per bond, on presenting the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, for the purpose of having the amount of such payment stamped thereon.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD, }
H. H. CAMMANN, } Executive
P. M. MYERS. } Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

$134,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE; no bonus. Apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, United States Insurance Company, No. 14 Park place.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

REMOVAL.

James G. King's Sons
HAVE REMOVED
FROM 31 NASSAU ST.
TO THEIR OLD OFFICES,
Nos. 51 and 53 William st.,
CORNER OF PINE.

St. Louis County
GOLD 6S.

PARK ISSUE, FOR SALE BY
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,
No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden lane.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the regular SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.; also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. payable on the 2d day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th day of July to the 2d day of August, 1875.

GEO. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. upon the capital and upon the Guaranty Surplus and Special Reserve Funds, (formed in pursuance of the provisions of the act of the Legislature, passed April 16, 1874, entitled, "An act to provide security against extraordinary conflagrations, and for the creation of safety funds by fire insurance companies,") payable on demand.

WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 3, 1875.

W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after this date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, bankrupt.—The undersigned Register in Bankruptcy in the above-entitled matter hereby gives notice, that pursuant to an order of this court made therein on the first day of July, 1875, upon the petition of the assignee in bankruptcy of said bankrupt for leave to sell the real and personal property of the said bankrupt, and for instructions as to the same, he will proceed to take proofs at his office, Number 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on the fourth day of August, 1875, at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day, or on any other day or days to which the said hearing may be from time to time adjourned, as to the following matters directed in said order, viz.: As to the kind, quantity, situation, and proper place for sale of the said real and personal property of said bankrupt; as to its present condition; as to the expense of keeping the same; as to the claims and liens thereon; as to the cost and present value thereof; as to who has or claims possession or custody thereof, or of any part thereof; as to the amount of the debts and liabilities of the said bankrupt, and as to whether said real and personal property, or any, and if any which, part of it, ought to be sold; and whether such as ought to be sold, ought to be sold at public or private sale, and whether for cash or on credit; and if on credit, on what terms, and whether such sale and whether such sale should be by parcels or in entirety; and where, and for how long, and in what newspapers, notice of such sale ought to be advertised; and whether the said real and personal estate, or any of it, is so situated that said assignee can deliver possession thereof to the purchaser; and all persons claiming any adverse interest in said property are hereby required to appear at such hearing on said day and days, and offer such proof as they may of such matters as may be proper.—Dated New-York, July 1st, 1875.

JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Register in Bankruptcy, 7 Beekman st., N. Y.

W. R. DARLING,
Solicitor for Assignee in Bankruptcy, 59 Pine st., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY L. HEWLETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Henry L. Hewlett, of the City of New-York, in said District, who was, on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1875, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

E. STANLEY HALL, Assignee,
No. 24 Park place, New-York City.

C. J. G. HALL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 24 Park Place, New-York. jy20-1aw3wTu*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that WILLIAM LUTCHER, of the town of Dover, in the township of Randolph, in the county of Morris and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors in proportion to their respective claims; and the creditors are required to present their respective claims under oath or affirmation within the term of three months.—Dated Dover, N. J., July 14, 1875.

W. L. WHITING, Assignee.
Post Office address: Lock Box No. 26.

jy20-1aw3wTu*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESSENCE WHITE ROSE, WOOD VIOLET, and STEPHANOTIS. EAU DE COLOGNE, LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the States.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
No. 24 Old Bond st., London.

Sole agents in New-York, Arnold & McNary. "The genuine guaranteed by Trade Mark."

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA	WED., July 21	*RUSSIA	WED., Aug. 4
CHINA	SAT., July 31	BOTHNIA	WED., Aug. 11

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130 gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1875.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC	SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Aug 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 & $100 gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at lowest rates.
STEERAGE.......$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOPER	Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt SADLER	Wed., Aug. 25

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols	SATURDAY July 24
PEREIRE, Danre	SATURDAY, Aug. 7
FRANCE, Trudelle	SATURDAY, Aug. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $35.
Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO	July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA	July 27, at noon.
NEVADA	Aug. 3, at 3 P.M.
DAKOTA	Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN	Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING	Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU	July 24	RHEIN	Aug. 7
MAIN	July 31	ODER	Aug. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA	Sails SATURDAY, July 24, 10 A. M.
VICTORIA	Sails SATURDAY, July 31, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO	July 27	HINDOO	To follow
OTHELLO	Aug. 17	COLOMBO	To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. CHEESMAN, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA	Wednesday, July 21
MANHATTAN	July 24

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL,
Calling at QUEENSTOWN,
Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.
The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS	July 22	INDIANA	Aug. 12
*KENILWORTH	July 29	*ABBOTSFORD	Aug. 19
PENNSYLVANIA	Aug. 5	OHIO	Aug. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA.......Thursday, July 22, 8 A.M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, July 24, 9 A. M.	Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
England, July 31, 3 P. M.	Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ATLAS	July 27
ETNA	Aug. 13

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

CLARIBEL	Aug. 3
ANDES	Aug. 21

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED	TUESDAY, July 20
CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, July 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,
ACAPULCO.......July 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC.......Aug. 1
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK...(via Nassau)	Thursday, July 22
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, Aug. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA.......Tuesday, Aug. 3
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 19th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th...6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st 4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 23d...7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...8:00 A. M.	Friday, 23d...11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 25th...8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th 12:00 M.
	Sunday, 25th...1:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 20th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th...3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 21st 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th...3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 22d...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st 3:00 P. M.
Friday, 23d...10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 24th...1:00 P. M.	Friday, 23d...4:00 P. M.
	Monday, 26th...9:00 A. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAUREL-TON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.

9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.

8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Phillipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.

12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.

Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.

Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.

12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.

4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.

Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.

Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P.M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.

WM. S. SNEDEN,
General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, DON'T forget to meet at the foot of Liberty st., on WEDNESDAY, 21st inst., at 8 A. M. sharp, to be conveyed to Newark, N. J., free of expense, to join the procession. Carriages will be ready for you to join the Grand Army.
Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABRAM DALLY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also, a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

HARNESS—FOR SALE CHEAP; SPLENDID SET of new light double harness; also, fine new light single harness; strictly first-class harness by City maker. Apply at No. 143 East 59th st., second floor.

INSTRUCTION.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AND COLLEGE DIRECTORY.

A book of nearly 200 pages, compiled expressly as a guide to aid parents and guardians in selecting a school. It contains a complete list of all the Schools and Colleges in the United States; information in regard to places wherein the schools are located, the climate, railroad facilities, &c.; also a special description of the most desirable institutions of learning.

Sent free upon application. (Postage six cents.)

T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Bureau of School Advertising and Information, Domestic Building, corner Broadway and 14th st., New-York City.

Pamphlets of the leading Seminaries and Academies, both City and Country, can also be obtained, free of expense, by calling at the Directory Office, as above, in Union square.

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To represent Teachers seeking positions;
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ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 52 West 47th st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22, 1875.

Applications made personally or by letter as above.

BRADFORD ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Year opens TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1875.
For admission apply to
Rev. JOHN D. KINGSBURY, Secretary,
Bradford, Mass.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.
Has rare advantages for music.
Grounds of unrivaled beauty.
Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten.
Also an elegant boarding-house for families.
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MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.: forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,
Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

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Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

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Prepares young men for commercial, literary, and scientific pursuits. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

PARK AVENUE INSTITUTE, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—Preparatory School for Boys; number limited to eight; personal attention given to each; terms, $450 per annum; Fall term commences Sept. 7.
S. B. JONES, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Limited to twenty boys. Next term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address Rev. CHARLES E. or Dr. GEO. E. ABBOTT, Hartford, Conn.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15.
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MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

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AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 38TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

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July 22 and 23, 1875, at the
ART GALLERY,
No. 60 Liberty st.,
at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

S. T. BALL & CO.,

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Chickering's, Steinway's, and other pianos and organs LOW FOR CASH or installments, and for rent.

PIPE ORGANS.—ONE SECOND-HAND, SIX STOPS, $400; St. Cecilia organ, new, $500; parlor organ, new, $550; chapel organ, $1,500; one Esty organ, pipe front. H. L. ROOSEVELT, No. 40 West 18th st.

"GREAT SOUL—SMALL BODY."—WONDERFUL "Humming Bird" Pianos, full seven octaves; also, genuine Ole Bull Strings, 25 cents each; catalogues free. No. 24 West 14th st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC

FOR AUGUST
CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING BRILLIANT CONTRIBUTIONS:

UNDER THE GREAT ELM. Poem read at Cambridge, on the Hundredth Anniversary of Washington's taking command of the American Army, 3d July, 1775. By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

"OLD CAMBRIDGE." At the Dinner in Memorial Hall, July 3, 1875. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

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A book worth much more than a mere mention. * * * Reading her novels you are profoundly thankful that the great public, who will read fiction of some sort, whether or no, should have anything so thoroughly healthful and noble in tone as the tales of JEAN INGELOW for their delectation. "Off the Skelligs" was a delightful book, and we are glad to find that "Fated to be Free" introduces us afresh to some of the characters in the former novel. * * * To read "Fated to be Free" is to be introduced into the society of people who live nobly, who put duty before inclination, and honor before desire, to whom the Bible is something more than a dead letter.—L. C. M., in the *Tribune.*

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JUST READY.
THE UNITED STATES DIGEST.

FIRST SERIES. VOLUME VI.

THE UNITED STATES DIGEST. First Series. Vol. VI. Letters, E—H. By BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT. Royal 8vo. Law Sheep, $6.

This work, to be completed in about twelve volumes, contains a Digest of Decisions of the various Courts within the United States, from the earliest period to 1870, comprising all the American decisions digested in THIRTY-ONE volumes of the United States Digest, with careful revision and important additions.

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This great work is steadily progressing, according to its comprehensive plan, which is to give a convenient exhibit of the entire body of adjudications of the American courts, State and Federal. * * * As a mere labor-saving machine, this Digest will be of inestimable utility to every lawyer, and must be an indispensable part of every office library. Think of the time to be saved by finding here, in a few pages, a complete index to all the decisions on any topic embraced in nearly two thousand volumes of reports!

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
No. 254 Washington st., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGIL, ENCARNACION AVILA DE, ET AL. —New-York Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—Robustiano Herques, Rogelio Herques, and Percy R. King, carrying on business under the firm name of Herques & Company, plaintiffs, against Encarnacion Avila de Regil and Angel de Regil, trading under the firm name of E. Avila de Regil y Hijo, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-one cents, in gold coin of the United States, with interest thereon from 11th February, 1875, together with interest on twenty-four thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-one cents in gold, from the 2d day of December, 1874, to the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1875.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 49 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—July 10, 1875.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
jy13-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY. —JAMES W. BELL, plaintiff, against E. M. McCOOK, defendant. Summons—for a money demand on contract (com. not served)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 College place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, with interest from the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, besides the cost of this action.—Dated, New-York, January, 1875.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 11 College place, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the twelfth day of July, 1875.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE,
jy13-law6w Tu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALAXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Alice J. Jones, No. 100 West Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1875.
JANE McKENZIE, ALICE J. JONES, } Executrixes.
my11-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOBBS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Larned & Warren, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of February, 1875.
MARY A. HOBBS, Executrix.
f23-law6mT PETER H. BALLANTINE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT HAVEMEYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry O. Havemeyer, No. 98 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of March, 1875.
WILLIAM A. HAVEMEYER,
HENRY O. HAVEMEYER,
mh9-law6mT Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 45 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of February, 1875.
THOMAS H. COOPER, CYRUS H. LOUTRELL, } Administrators.
f9-law6mTu*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 346,894 OF THE Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 19th day of August, 1875, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN AND wife, can have a nice large room, with good board and all the comforts of a home in a private family; terms, $18 per week. No. 58 West Washington place.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST.,
Has rooms to let transiently at Summer prices.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ORANGE COUNTY. —House and furniture new; beautiful large shady lawn; milk, butter, and vegetables fresh every day from the farm attached; horse, carriages, &c. The owner and proprietor, R. W. GENUNG, can be seen at the office of the Tremont House, No. 665 Broadway, from 10 to 2 to-day and to-morrow; afterward address R. W. GENUNG, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AMONG THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—At Westkill, Greene County, N. Y., a few nice families can obtain board at a farm-house at $7 per week; plenty of fresh eggs, milk, vegetables, &c.; good New-York reference given. Address
A. T. VAN VALKENBURGH,
Westkill, Greene County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF THREE adults, three children, and servant; youngest child six years; a farm-house preferred, where there are no other boarders and within one hour of the City; good rooms and good table required. Address, for three days, giving terms and location, G. W., Box No. 244 Post Office, New-York.

A FEW ADULT BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a farm-house at Catskill, in immediate vicinity of boats and cars; location retired and delightful, with grounds running down to the water's edge. Address THOMAS W. READ, Catskill, or J. W. B., P. O. Box 919, New York.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT SING SING.—Large, airy rooms; location high, cool, and healthy; fine view of the Hudson; terms moderate; stable accommodation if required. Call on or address N. SECOR HYATT, Sing Sing.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ON THE SEA-SHORE.—PLIMPTON HOUSE, WATCH HILL, R. I. (near Stonington, Conn.)—Cheerful house, always cool; good fare, good water, perfect drainage; fine, safe surf-bathing; five minutes' walk to the beach; good boating and fishing; highly recommended for families, &c.; moderate terms; circulars to order; reopens in June. Accessible by New-York and Stonington steam-boats, (from New-York to Watch Hill by boats $2 75,) and by Shore Line Railroad to Stonington, Conn.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

CARMANSVILLE, ON THE HUDSON,
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
AT REASONABLE RATES.
Elevated Railroad connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.; boat from Harrison st. S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

WEST POINT, N. Y., ON THE PARADE GROUND.
ALBERT H. CRANEY, Proprietor.

$10 HOTEL BOARD.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE; boats and bathing-houses free; forest walks, shady shores, broad piazzas; Forest Lawn Hotel, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island; by Long Island Railroad or steamer Sappho, Peck slip.

RYE BEACH HOTEL, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., is now open for the season and prepared to make arrangements for boarders. W. E. ROBINSON, Manager.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENTY miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open.
Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

PALMER HOUSE, NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—Now open. For particulars apply to
Mrs. R. PALMER.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS —"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT, PART II., COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT hereby give notice that for the purpose of expediting the business for which they were appointed, they request that all plans and suggestions intended to be communicated to them, as to route or method of construction or operation of a Rapid Transit Railway, be made to them in writing on or before Aug. 1, 1875, at this office. Models and drawings may be left at this office on any day except Saturday, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. JOSEPH SELIGMAN, President.

PROPOSALS.

NEWTON WATER-WORKS.

NEWTON, Mass., 1875.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings.

SEALED PROPOSALS for water pipes, and for special castings, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners, in Newton, until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1875.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at this office, with the securities offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the award, (exclusive of Sundays,) and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the said City of Newton.

The delivery of the pipes to commence on the 20th day of August, 1875, and to be continued with regularity until the contract is completed.

N. B.—The prices must be *written* in the bid, and also stated in *figures*, and all proposals will be considered informal which contain bids not called for in the advertisement. Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or proposal.

Bidders will state the price in the following proposals for each separate item of the pipes and castings. These prices are to cover all the expense of manufacturing and delivering at either of the railroad stations, in the said City of Newton, the pipes and other castings, as set forth in the form of agreement.

Straight pipes are to be at least 12 feet long.

All the pipes and castings are to be coated by Dr. Angus Smith's process.

Bidders are requested to state whether their bids must be considered a whole, or whether any part thereof may be accepted.

Bidders are required to state in their proposals their names and places of residence, and the names of all persons interested with them; and if no other person be so interested they shall distinctly state the fact; and, also, that the bid is made without any connection with any other person making any other bid or proposal for the above work, and that it is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud. Each proposal shall be accompanied by the undertaking, in writing, of two responsible persons resident in Massachusetts, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the bid they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall fail to complete the execution of a contract therefor within the required time, with security for its performance approved by said Commissioners, they will pay to the City of Newton any damages that may be occasioned to said city by such failure.

The adequacy and sufficiency of the sureties offered are to be determined by the Water Commissioners aforesaid.

The Engineer's estimate of quantities required is as follows:

189 tons of 24-inch pipe, class c.
215 tons of 24-inch pipe, class B.
381 tons of 20-inch pipe, class B.
1,045 tons of 20-ince pipe, class b.
1,177 tons of 16-inch pipe, class c.
197 tons of 16-inch pipe, class B.
574 tons of 12-inch pipe, class c.
160 tons of 12-inch pipe, class B.
973 tons of 8-inch pipe, class c.
356 tons of 8-inch pipe, class b.
1,834 tons of 6-inch pipe, class B.
320 tons of 4-inch pipe, class B.
200 tons of special castings.

These quantities are considered as approximate, and the Water Commissioners, therefore, expressly reserve the right of increasing or diminishing the same, not exceeding thirty per cent. of the amount of straight pipe.

The amount of security required is five dollars per ton.

The Commissioners also expressly reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the above.

ROYAL M. PULSIFER, FRANCIS J. PARKER, ROBERT R. BISHOP, } Water Commissioners.

TO BOILER MAKERS.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1875.

Proposals for building a boiler for the Light-house tender "Geranium," will be received at this office until noon of the 28th day of July, 1875, when they will be publicly opened.

Plans with specifications can be seen at this office, at the office of the Light-house Inspector, No. 209 South 6th st., Philadelphia, at the office of C. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 64 Broadway, New-York, where such further information as may be desired can be obtained.

Each proposal should be enveloped, sealed and indorsed "Proposal for building a boiler for the Light-house tender 'Geranium,'" and then placed in another envelope which should be addressed to "The Light-house Board, Washington, D. C." If sent by mail, it should be post-paid. JOHN G. WALKER,
Naval Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1875,
WILL REOPEN FOR A BRIEF PRELIMINARY SEASON
with the
TROUBADOURS.
An entirely new and highly successful
COMEDY COMPANY
who have the enthusiastic indorsement of the principal Western cities, and who will make their first appearance in the Metropolis, in their comic absurdity, entitled
PATCHWORK.
Preceding which every evening will be given the delightful comedietta,
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME,
in which the charming comedienne, Miss ROSE MASSEY, together with Mr. GEORGE D. CHAPLIN and Mr. CHARLES VANDENHOFF, JR., will appear. The whole forming a delightful
SUMMER EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Box-office open for the sale of reserved seats.
SATURDAY, July 24, first TROUBADOUR MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)
Mr. P. S. GILMORE.......Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK,
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.
Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.
The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.
Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER-NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 20, at 8.
Under the personal direction of THEO. THOMAS.

OVERTURE, Don Giovanni	Mozart
WALTZ, Court Ball Dances	Lanner
NORDISH SUITE	Hamerick
OVERTURE, Le Carnival Romain	Berlioz
ANDANTE, MARCH TEMPO. { Symphony, Consecration of Tones }	Spohr
RHAPSODIE HONGROISE, No. 1	Liszt
OVERTURE, Festival	Ed. Lassen
REVERIE	Vieuxtemps
WALTZ, Village Swallows	Strauss
MARCH OF VICTORY	Bilse

Admission 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Coolest theatre in the City. Tenth week of ROBINSON'S ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
Offenbach's charming ROSE OF AUVERGNE and the beautiful and immensely popular opera CHILPERIC, with strong casts and new scenery, dresses, and appointments. See the great Umbrella Dance and Parisian Grotesque Quadrille, danced by ladies of unsurpassed beauty. Every evening and Saturday matinée.
Popular Prices—25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE.......Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,

NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays free.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Moonlight Excursion

Up the Classic Hudson and Return,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, July 20,
(weather permitting,) if unfavorable, the following evening,
BY THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER
DEAN RICHMOND,
of the People's Line.
Leaving Pier No. 41, N. R., at 8 P. M., and 24th st., N. R., at 8:15 P. M., returning after a pleasant sail to the
HIGHLANDS.
FARE, ROUND TRIP, $1.
Music, dancing, fireworks, and excellent refreshments.
Tickets for sale at the office, Pier No. 41, North River, and at Erie Railroad office, 23d st. and 5th av.; also at No. 623 Broadway.

SARATOGA EXCURSION,

VIA
PEOPLE'S LINE

Enlarged accommodations are now offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line of steamers to Albany in the addition of the large and elegant steam-boat St. John, which has been expensively decorated and improved, with special reference to this season's travel, so as to offer state-rooms and unequaled comforts to the many thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting these world-renowned springs. Steamers leave Pier No. 41 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.; Saturdays at 5 P. M. Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.

EVERY SUNDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
the commodious pleasure steamer
WILLIAM COOK
WILL MAKE TWO EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY.
LEAVING 24th st., N. R., at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; Franklin st., N. R., at 9:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
RETURNING, leaves Rockaway at 5:45 P. M.
Also, FRIDAY, July 23, SATURDAY, July 24, MONDAY, July 26, and SATURDAY, July 31,
WILLIAM COOK
Will make one excursion each day to Rockaway.
LEAVING 24th st., N. R., at 10 A. M.; Franklin st., N. R., at 10:20 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn at 11 A. M.
RETURNING, leaves Rockaway at 5:30 P. M.
FARE, 35 cents. Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.
RETURN TICKETS OF AMERICUS AND NEVERSINK GOOD ON THIS BOAT.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P.M. Pier No. 27 E.R., 8:45 A.M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

ON THE NORTH RIVER.
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 20,
STEAMER GENERAL SEDGWICK
will leave Pier No. 24, East River, (Peck slip,) New York, at 7:30 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 7:45; foot of 34th st., North River, New-York, at 8 o'clock, returning to the City about 11 P. M.
NUMBER OF TICKETS LIMITED.
NO LIQUORS SOLD ON BOARD.
MUSIC. TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF, GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9:15 and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:45, (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE,
No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

PLEASURE EXCURSIONS.

The steam-boats WATER LILY and OSSEO will be chartered on moderate terms and short notice to respectable parties. If desired, a private picnic ground can be had in connection with the boats. Apply to Capt. S. BULLOCK, Morris Landing on Harlem River, (on board the boats,) or to Morrisania Post Office, care of L. G. MORRIS.

N. B.—Above boats are also for sale.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA —Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

AUCTION SALES.

By DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, Sales-room Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty st., opposite Post Office.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
MORTGAGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS LIQUOR SALOON,
NO. 18 NEW ST., NEAR WALL ST.
Comprising Beer Pump, Bar and Bar Fixtures, three Oil Paintings, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, &c.
By order W. E. SMITH, Attorney for mortgagee.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

INVESTIGATORS AT CASTLE GARDEN.

A FORMER TREASURER OF THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS EXAMINED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—THE SUPPLIES OF WARD'S ISLAND.

The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Quarantine and Emigration Departments resumed its sessions yesterday, at Castle Garden, the Chairman, Hon. Jeremiah McGuire, presiding. The other members of the committee present were Messrs. Waehner, Alvord, and Vosburgh. Commissioner Forrest was the only member of the Emigration Department in attendance. Mr. Garret Bergen, formerly Treasurer of the Commissioners of Emigration, was examined. He testified that he was appointed to that position on June 3, 1873, and retired from the position on Jan. 4, 1875. In respect to the supplies for Ward's Island, and the the method of supplying them, he said that a requisition came to him from the Superintendent and Chairman of the committee stating what was required. Excepting the meat and milk contracts, with which he had nothing to do, he went into the open market and marketed for the supply, buying as economically as he could in the interest of the department. Except in one instance; he always bought flour from Hollister & Chamberlin, but ascertained the commercial prices of the article by consulting with merchants and canvassing in the different houses. He observed the same system in the purchase of medicine and other articles. In buying flour he generally anticipated the market price in the Fall, by purchasing the Winter's supply, in view of the closing of the canals. He was not empowered to enter into contracts for the purchase of flour. When he purchased a larger quantity of flour than was needed for consumption he would consult with Commissioner Stephens and other members of the board who were acquainted with the matter, and make a sort of verbal contract for the delivery of a given quantity of flour, which was not necessarily supplied at once. In such cases they fixed the price of the article. Invariably they bought at such a disadvantage to the purchaser that he would be glad to retire from the contract. In no instance did the market price ever fall below the price they agreed to pay for the flour. The medicine was furnished by Mechesin, Robbins & Co., the dry goods mainly by Tefft, Griswold & Co., and the groceries by Schuyler, Son & Co. The supply of coal was generally had in the Fall of the year.

Mr. Vosburgh and Mr. Alvord asserted that coal of every description could be purchased at from $1 to $1 50 less per ton in the early Summer than in the Fall, and they asked why it was not determined to purchase the coal at that season so as to save expense. Mr. Bergen replied that he was simply an employe of the board and obeyed without question the orders given him. His opinion was that the contract system in general was not better than the ordinary market purchases. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction always observed the contract system, and in the method of buying he endeavored to follow as closely in their footsteps as he possibly could. The contract system in Brooklyn had proved a miserable failure, and he believed that an honest and a competent purchaser could go into the market and, as to quantity and quality, buy on as good terms as provided by contract.

Mr. Vosburgh asked if the quality of flour known as "Middlings" was used on the island? It was the cheapest kind of flour, and it was proved in the Albany Penitentiary that the best bread to be found in any Penitentiary in the United States was made from it. Mr. Bergen said he could only say that bread was made up in the islands of a superior quality to that which he could have in his house, though he paid nearly three times the price for it. As to the general management of the Emigration Commission, in his judgment, it had been going on steadily from good to better. They had been constantly cutting down unnecessary expenses, and making the administration of the institution as excellent and as economical as possible. When he obtained the position of Treasurer there were eight or ten clerks in the office. They were not exactly sinecurists, for they had something to do and had regular office hours. The reduction in the number of clerks commenced with him, and whenever he suggested the removal of any one the suggestion was immediately acted upon. At present he could scarcely see how the work was performed with the small force of men employed, and Mr. Jackson had to work fourteen hours a day, including Sunday. He could not tell the proportion of immigrants that remained in the State. If an immigrant left the State he was entitled to no relief except he returned within five years. He could not state what the number of arrivals should be at $1 50 per head to carry on the business of the department. He was clearly of opinion that with the anticipated arrivals this year this capitation tax was not sufficient to meet expenses. The anticipated number of arrivals was 150,000, but only about 85,000 or 90,000 would arrive according to estimates now made. He judged the opposition to the increase of head-money was made by the steam-ship companies, but he had no knowledge on the subject except such as was derived from general and unofficial conversations. He understood that during the last session of the Legislature Mr. Bernard Casserly and a Mr. Rugg were in Albany in the interest of these companies. He did not know of any one else in Albany who was interested in it. As to the session of 1874 he knew nothing, except that the companies were opposing the increase.

In answer to Mr. Alvord the witness said he remembered the reduction of the head money in 1871, and he was of opinion that it had no effect upon the immigrant, and it did not in any degree improve the volume of immigration. He did not see how it could effect the immigrant, unless there was some corresponding advance or reduction in the fare of the steam-ship companies. He believed the average immigrant only knew New-York, and that the question of head money could not divert the tide of immigration to Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. The immigrant had been treated so kindly by the Board of Emigration that he cherished it in his memory, and always advised friends to place themselves in the hands of the board. The Treasurer was the custodian of letters coming to immigrants, and they were full of satisfaction at the statement of the treatment which they received by the Commissioners. The immigrant cannot be driven from New-York by head money, and arguments of a contrary character were entirely fallacious.

In respect to his general purchases Mr. Bergen asserted that he was never influenced by the action of the Commissioners. A Commissioner might have handed him a card of a certain house and said, "If you can purchase cheaper there than elsewhere, do so," but there was no attempt to influence him. Some member of the firm of Schuyler, Son & Co., with which they dealt, was distantly connected with Mr. Quintard, but that did not have anything to do with their business. He did not know of any business relations between the Commissioners and any of the persons' firm from whom they obtained supplies.

Mr. Alvord presented a statement showing that in the years from 1871 to 1875, inclusive, 952,209 immigrants had landed in this port. If the capitation tax had been as formerly $2 50 instead of $1 50, it would leave to the credit of the Commissioners $952,209. At that time they had in hand $337,000; they had incurred since a debt of $248,000, but if that money had been received, they would have to their credit $367,209.

Mr. Jackson, the Secretary of the board, was recalled, and, in answer to Mr. Waehner, described the manner in which immigrants were taken from the vessels, transferred to the Castle Garden, and sent on the way to their destination, without being approached by immigrant runners, &c. Their necessities were entirely attended to, and they were always satisfied with the conduct of the department. Since the establishment of the Commission, in 1847, 5,098,207 immigrants had arrived in Castle Garden, of whom 1,346,906 stated their destination to be the State of New-York. It was impossible to estimate the wealth brought by the emigrant class to this country. Twenty Russian families, traveling together, brought with them $85,000; others had not eighty-five cents. In reply to Mr. Alvord, he said there was a considerable deficiency this year, which would have been supplied if the old capitation tax of $2 50 had been permitted to exist. He denied the statement that Castle Garden was made a refuge for the vagrants from Western States. None were relieved except such as deserved relief, and impostors were quickly expelled by the officers of the institution. The witness presented items amounting to $6,000, which was expended for legal services in Washington.

Subpœnas have been issued for James W. Husted and others to attend and be examined.

The committee adjourned to this morning.

THE JOHN L. BROWN WILL CASE.

The case in which the will of John L. Brown, formerly a street-cleaning contractor, is contested, was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, the first wife of the testator, and her sisters, Mrs. Louise Fernhead and Mrs. L. Cunningham, were called by the contestants. An agreement of separation between the testator and his first wife was put in evidence. It is dated April 4, 1855, and is in the form of an indenture between the testator and his wife and George Johnson, who, it seems, acted as Trustee for the wife. The paper sets forth the mutual agreement of the testator and his wife to live separate. The testator agrees to pay his wife $10,000 in consideration of her consent to surrender her rights to alimony and dower. Mrs. Fernhead has a diary in her possession, which counsel for the proponents notified her to produce at the adjourned hearing. This diary is said to contain a consecutive recital of events connected with the marital troubles between the testator and his wife. The testimony of Mrs. Cunningham was to the effect that the separation between the testator and his first wife was brought about mainly through her influence. Mr. William Clarke, a broker, and Mr. P. J. Mahoney, a liquor-dealer, called by the contestants, testified in relation to the testator having been knocked down by a wagon and so seriously injured just before making his will as to leave him in a bewildered condition; but Mr. Mahoney, on his cross-examination, testified that just previous to the making of the will the testator had drawn a check in a business-like manner and was apparently in the full possession of his mental faculties. The further hearing was adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

THE SUSPENDED PIPE MEN.

EXCITEMENT OVER THE ACTION OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS—THE MONEY OF THE DEPARTMENT IN THE CONTROLLER'S HANDS IS UNAVAILABLE.

The discharge, or as it was termed by the officials of the Department of Public Works, the "suspension" of 163 laborers of the repair gangs working on the big and little pipes, caused no little excitement yesterday among the Tammany politicians. The Aldermen who were around the City Hall were besiegad by the ward politicians who were not equal to what was generally considered a political move. Each laborer seemed to have gone to his political friend and made his complaint, and each politician made the grievance his own, going to the Department of Public Works to demand the reason for such treatment of Tammany's rank and file. Here they were met with the assurance that the appropriation from which the men were to be paid was nearly exhausted. The absence of the sinews of war, unpleasant as it is, has become a somewhat familiar experience to the Democratic Party, but this explanation was not credited, as in the frequent discussions which have taken place of late concerning the resources of the department in question it has been publicly asserted that a balance of $200,000 was remaining unexpended to its credit. The Aldermen were therefore assailed by the angry politicians and subjected to questioning as to the reasons why good voters were deprived of work. An explanation was made by many theorizers, which seemed to fit the case exactly. It was that the intention was to accumulate all the money possible for use in the Fall campaign. But this, if it was true, was not enforced by the party whip, and the local politicians were under a heavy fire in the rear. It would not do for them to lose their popularity among the laborers, and they pressed the question on the hapless Aldermen, urging the facts of the asserted unexpended balance, and the half million of appropriation which is awaiting the action of the Common Council to become available. How they were pacified is not known, but it is conjectured that the Aldermen made some kind of pledge, for later in the day the excitement seems to have subsided, and the politicians left for their respective wards, each man apparently revolving in his mind the best way to pacify his voting friend, the "pipeman," at whose bidding he had undertaken to find out the intricacies of the reasons for which the latter had been "suspended."

Inquiry was made at the Controller's office for the truth of the story that a considerable balance was remaining in the Treasury to the credit of the Department of Public Works, and the following information was given officially: There is between $100,000 and $200,000 remaining to the credit of the department, on which they can draw at any time, and for which the stock has not yet been issued by the City. This is the balance remaining unexpended under the appropriations made in 1871, 1872, and 1873. The appropriations for these years were made payable to the "Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New-York." The appropriation made this year is not touched yet. The history of the appropriations is simple and may be told in a few words. In 1871 an appropriation of $1,500,000 was made, of which $1,250,000 had been expended on May 7, 1872, leaving a quarter of a million yet to the credit of the department. On May 7, 1872, the Governor signed the Appropriation bill, authorizing the use of $750,000 by the department, but did not say that it should be $750,000 in addition to the unexpended balance. Then arose the question not yet settled, whether the department was entitled to $750,000 or $1,000,000, and a difference of opinion existed between the department and the Controller. The first held that the $750,000 was additional to the unexpended balance of $250,000, making a total of $1,000,000, while the Controller held that the $250,000 was merged or included in the $750,000. The $250,000 remains in question, and is now left out of consideration. In 1873 a further appropriation of $1,500,000 was made, and in 1874 none was needed. Leaving out the $250,000 in dispute the sum remaining untouched in the Controller's hands out of all these appropriations is between $100,000 and $200,000. The appropriation made this year was $1,500,000, of which only $500,000 can be expended in any one year, and that only with the sanction of the Common Council. The Common Council have not yet authorized its use, so that it is not yet at the command of the department.

Inquiry was then made at the Department of Public Works as to the reason for the discharge of the men. It was explained officially that the men were not discharged, but "suspended," and the reason was the lack of funds. In explanation of the difference between this account and that received in the Controller's office, it was said that the books of the department could never be made to balance with the Controller's books; that the Controller only charged money to the department as fast as the bills were paid, whereas on the books of the department, when a contract was made or an obligation of any kind to pay money was contracted, the amount was charged up as actually paid. For this reason, although there is over $100,000 of the appropriation remaining untounched, there is only $4,000 or $5,000 remaining on which the department can contract obligations.

THE BOOK-SELLERS' EXCHANGE.

OPENING OF THE MART YESTERDAY—THE TRADE WELL REPRESENTED—ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The Book-sellers' Exchange and Clearing-house, which has been organized under the auspices of the American Book Trade Association, for the purpose of superseding the old-time book trade sales, was opened at Clinton Hall, Astor place yesterday, under most cheering aspects. A visit to the rooms occupied by the Exchange cannot but impress the visitor with the fact that the book trade of the country has indeed taken a new departure, and that those interested in it really mean to reform all the abuses which have heretofore been complained of, and to elevate the trade to that high standard which its great importance demands. The sentiment of those interested in the present enterprise is unanimous in favor of the belief that great good will ultimately result from the Exchange just opened. Mr. Lee, senior partner of the firm of Lee & Shepard, in conversation with a TIMES reporter, expressed himself substantially as follows: He said he had been forty years in the book trade, and he had never before seen an exposition of it. This is not a combination to put up the prices of books, but to protect those who are honestly striving to educate the people by disseminating sound, healthy information to the public. At present, under the old system, there is not enough profit on books, and not enough capital invested in the trade; the dealer who buys at thirty day's credit, and takes ten days or two weeks to get his goods home, and as much longer to put them on the market and find a customer for them, really pays for his books in advance; and he cannot afford to do this at present rates of profit and under the present system of underselling, especially as in nine cases out of ten, he must retail his stock at a credit of from three to six months. Hence most dealers are buying from hand to mouth, ordering only such books as they are obliged to have, and thus the trade languishes. This is one of the evils which the present system is intended to remedy. Again, a dealer from out of town comes to New-York to buy a stock of books and stationery; he is obliged to run all over town to collect his stock, traversing the ground from one end of the City to the other, and settling his bills in a dozen different places, and his best terms are thirty days' credit; while if he comes here to this Exchange, he is able to get everything he wants, settles his bills with the managers of the Exchange, and gets four and six months' credit, the only terms required of him being to furnish good indorsed paper.

As to the future prospects of the Exchange but very little can be said at present. There are a great many buyers in attendance from all parts of the country, and publishers and dealers predict a very profitable business result. Every house mentioned in the list published in THE TIMES a few days ago is represented, or will be in a day or two, and by a stock of the freshest and most attractive of their publications and manufactures. Nearly all the large wholesale jobbers of Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Atlanta, Austin, and other cities in the West and South, have their agents here for the purpose of buying stocks for the Fall trade, besides the smaller retail dealers from the smaller towns and places in the interior of this and other States. There was much confusion yesterday, many of the spaces allotted to different firms and branches of trade being still vacant, and those who are to occupy them busy with preparations; consequently not much business was transacted.

Some purchases were, however, made, the most important of those reported being made by Mr. Barney, representing the firm of Robert Clarke & Co., who purchased quite heavy bills of Lippincott & Co., Harper & Bro., and the Messrs. Appleton—the latter amounting to $4,000. Several smaller purchases were reported, and the prevailing sentiment seemed to be that the business during the continuance of the Exchange bid fair to be quite heavy. There seemed to be a sincere desire on the part of those interested to make the experiment successful, and to insure the annual or semi-annual recurrence of the Exchange in the future. The result of the Niagara Convention was spoken of by many dealers in the highest terms, and the conviction expressed that it had done a vast amount of good in the way of bringing the trade together and initiating reforms which were much needed, and which would be of great benefit in the future.

The Exchange will remain in session about two weeks, holding business sessions from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily. The rooms have been made as attractive as possible in the way of placing statuary and pictures in available positions, and a room for social enjoyment has been fitted up for the accommodation of visitors and patrons.

DAIRY PRODUCE AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The American Exchange is distributing a circular issued by the Committee of the American Dairymen's Association, having in charge the exhibition of dairy products at the approaching Centennial, inviting the attention of dairymen throughout the United States to the facilities offered them for the display of their products, and urging the importance of securing a representation befitting an interest second to no other rural industry in the world. The circular gives full information regarding the forwarding, reception, and classification of products, and especially recommends that butter and cheese, in every variety of style and form manufactured in the country, should have its duplicates on exhibition.

A DAY IN THE CORONER'S OFFICE.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE OF BAILEY WHO SHOT HIS FATHER—THE NEGRO MURDERER COMMITTED TO THE TOMBS—DEATH OF THE VICTIM IN THE ITALIAN MURDER CASE.

Yesterday was a busy day for the Coroners, and the business transacted was of some public interest. The chief matters were of course the supplementary proceedings in the two murder cases of Sunday, which were reported in full in THE TIMES yesterday. The first event of the morning was the arraignment of young Bailey for the murder of his father. He was accompanied to the Coroner's office by his mother and several friends. The proceedings were brief and informal, as all that was necessary to be done was to make out his commitment to the Tombs to await the result of the inquest. During this time the prisoner and his friends were calm and collected, but after his departure for the prison, Mrs. Bailey was seized with fainting fits, which lasted some time. She was attended by Dr. McWhinnie, the deputy of Coroner Croker, and was at last able to return to her home. The inquest in this case has been appointed by Coroner Woltman for Wednesday.

The negro affray in Thompson street, resulting in the instant death of one man and the fatal wounding of another, was brought up by the arraignment of "Bally" Henry and Thomas Sorrel, the murderer, before Superintendent Walling. Capt. McDonnell, who had them in charge, was followed to headquarters by an immense crowd, of which the large majority were negroes, but no other feeling than that of curiosity was evinced. When before the Superintendent, Sorrel attempted to enter upon his defense by saying he had acted in self-defense, but Mr. Walling cut him short with the remark that the case belonged exclusively to the Coroner. He directed Capt. McDonnell to hold his prisoners subject to the order of that official. The commitment having already been procured from the Coroner, the prisoners were at once removed to the Tombs. In this case a post mortem examination was made by Dr. Marsh. An inquest will be held on Wednesday. The witnesses of the affray, who, without exception, are negroes, have been arrested by Capt. McDonnell, and are confined in the House of Detention.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Croker in the case of Alphonzo Guerezo, the Portuguese boy, who was shot on July 1 in front of No. 14 Carmine street, by Thomas Wilson, a lad of about his own age, and who subsequently died in Bellevue Hospital. The evidence bore strongly against the boy Wilson, and convinced the jury that the shooting had not been accidental as had been claimed, and an open verdict was rendered. The boy was therefore fully committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Another inquest was held by Coroner Croker. The case was that of Mary Jane Walsh, a child. The case is contained in the verdict of the jury which was that the deceased came to her death by being run over by a street car of the Christopher and Tenth Street line, driven by John Knox, on Saturday, the 10th inst., and we further find, from the testimony taken, that the driver, John Knox, owing to his having to act in the double capacity of conductor and driver, is not to be blamed for not seeing the child upon the track, but we hold the railroad company responsible for the death of the child by compelling the driver to act as conductor, thereby preventing him from giving his entire attention to his duty.

Giovanni Morelli, who was stabbed on Saturday, at No. 215 Hester street, by Giuseppe Frango, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital, and the fact being reported to the Coroners, the inquest was set down for Thursday. The details of this case were given in THE TIMES of Sunday.

Francis Kelly, a junk dealer, forty-four years of age, who had been missing since Friday, was found drowned yesterday at Pier No. 40, North River. The case is believed to be one of accidental drowning.

THE SWISS FESTIVAL.

THE ANNUAL MERRY-MAKING AT JONES' WOOD—TARGET-SHOOTING AND ATHLETIC GAMES FOR PRIZES.

The annual festival of the united Swiss societies of the Metropolis was held at Jones' Wood on Sunday and yesterday. The societies participating were the Swiss General Mutual and Benevolent Society, the Swiss Benevolent Society, the New-York Gruetli-verein, the Tessin Mutual Society, the Helvetia Maennerchor, Helvetia Lodges Nos. 1 and 2, the New-York Turn-verein, the New-York Conditar-verein, the Jura Maennerchor, the Alpina Gernischerchor, the Helvetia Rifle Club, the Gruetli Maennerchor, and the Gruetli-verein. The last two were from Brooklyn E. D. The Colosseum at Jones' Wood was crowded on both days. At the shooting galleries the attendance was unusually large, and the markmanship of a very creditable order. Various prizes, aggregating $100 and $150, were offered at each target. Shooting commenced at 9 o'clock yesterday, and continued till 6 P. M. Music, by both brass and string bands was provided, and there was dancing till a late hour in the large ball-room, fronting on the river.

Ample provision in the way of circular and vertical swings, and similar amusements, was made for the little folks, who, as usual on such occasions, enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. A noticeable feature of the day was the appearance of a company of young men and another of young women, attired in the picturesque costumes of the Swiss mountaineers, in which red, green, and lilac were blended with much effect. Numbers of marksmen in German uniform, including the characteristic spiked helmet, were also present and participated in the shooting. During the afternoon, a ring was formed under a canvas tent, in the centre of the Colosseum, beneath which the various athletic sports peculiar to the Swiss were indulged in by the Turner' Cadets and the Swiss Turners' Society. The exercises were wrestling, leaping, throwing weights, &c. The contestants were all amateurs, professionals being rigidly excluded by the rules of the association. In the evening, the large crowd in attendance were entertained by salutes of artillery and a torchlight procession, headed by the Turner Cadets. A masked ball was also given in the Belvidere-dancing-hall, at which the majority of the costumes were of the Swiss national character. Many of the dresses of the ladies were designed with excellent taste, and reflected the different phases of Swiss life and manners with fidelity. Among the costumes of the men were a score or more illustrating different events in the history of the Swiss Republic. The festivities concluded with a banquet, at which speeches were made by representatives of the various societies, and the usual patriotic toasts drunk amid much enthusiasm. The prizes for marksmanship, bowling, &c., will be distributed to the successful competitors at 8 o'clock this evening, at the Teutonia Rooms, in Third avenue.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE NEW BARGE OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD—A DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION.

The new barge provided by St. John's Guild as a floating hospital was taken out on an excursion yesterday, with some 2,000 ladies and gentlemen on board. It is a fine roomy vessel, very cleanly, much less clumsy than other vessels of the barge order, and particularly well adapted for the purpose for which it was constructed. Its length is 215 feet, breadth of beam 40 feet, and depth of hold 10 feet. It has three decks, the lower of which is fitted up as a dining-room. In this part of the vessel are also the kitchen, store-rooms, and ice-house. Hot and cold water is supplied, and there is every convenience in connection with the cuisine. From this deck to the main deck there are two spacious stairways. Forward of the main deck there is a large cabin 40 feet long, intended for the sick. There is also a reception room for the use of the volunteers having charge of the sick children. The platform above the main deck may be described as a promenade deck. It has seating accommodation all round, with a clear space in the centre. Every convenience, such as closets, hose pipes, &c., is supplied in abundance. The vessel was constructed by Messrs. Lawrence & Foulks, of Greenpoint, at a cost of $20,000, half of which is already paid. The purpose is to give excursions three times a week to the destitute sick children of the City, and the selection is made by the distribution of excursion tickets among the physicians, who shall dispose of them wherever the need is most urgent. There is nothing sectarian in the methods of this charity. Its policy is liberal and comprehensive. While on board the children will receive two substantial meals of beef, bread, milk, and rice, and their mothers and guardians will be equally well cared for. Ten years ago the Guild commenced its good works, and this is the second year of their excursions.

Yesterday's was the first trip of the barge. It was towed by the steam-tug Brilliant from the foot of Twenty-third street, East River, with a large party on board. A landing was made at the Battery, where the number of excursionists was further increased. The barge was then towed down to the Clifton landing, Staten Island, and returned by the Long Island shore. Refreshments were provided during the trip, and a band contributed suitable music. Such passengers as wished to land were put on shore at the Battery, and then the trip was extended up the Hudson. The vessel was brought back to the Twenty-third street landing, East River, in the evening. It is intended that the first excursion for children shall take place a week from to-day. There will, however, be a moonlight excursion on the Hudson this evening, the proceeds of which will be applied for their benefit. During yesterday's trip Rev. Alvah Wiswell, Mr. R. J. Curtis, of the White Star Line, Chairman of the Barge Committee, and other gentlemen were on board, and contributed to the comfort of the excursionists.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.

CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT FOLK—HIS TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY.

A copy of the following charges preferred against Superintendent Folk by Police Commissioner Pyburn was yesterday served on the former, together with a notice that his trial on the charges was set down for Thursday next at 11 A. M.:

POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS, }
BROOKLYN, July 19, 1875. }

I hereby charge Superintendent John S. Folk, of the Police force of the City of Brooklyn with being incompetent to fulfill the duties of his office: with neglect of duty; with the commission of an offense against the laws of the State of New-York, and with violating the rules and regulations for the government of the force.

SPECIFICATIONS.

First—That he has not taken reasonably proper action to cause the arrest of the persons engaged in the murder of David Hartigan Oct. 30, 1875; the attempt to rob the Long Island Bank, March 28, 1875; the robbery of Arthur Heeny, the pawnbroker, at his store, No. 214 Atlantic avenue, Feb. 8, 1875; the felonious assault and attempt to rob Mr. Schute, at his residence, No. 469 Tompkins avenue, June 8, 1875.

Second—That he wrongfully, unlawfully, and without warrant caused the arrest of one William H. Neeves, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at the City of Brooklyn, and knowingly, unlawfully, and contrary to the rules of the Police Department and the laws of this State, delivered said Neeves into the custody of Detective Spittles, of London, on board a steam-boat bound for England, and without bringing said Neeves before any magistrate or other proper officer that he might be informed of his rights.

Third—That he has not properly directed the means at his disposal to cause the arrest of the persons committing offenses against the law, and also the recovery of stolen property since the 1st day of June, 1875.

JOHN PYBURN, Commissioner.

Superintendent Folk professes his entire readiness to meet the charges, and has a ready employed counsel to defend him. As an old watchman, and since the organization of the Metropolitans, Mr. Folk has been altogether forty-one years connected with the Police Department of Brooklyn, and until the present time he was never charged with neglect of duty. The result of the trial, to take place on next Thursday, is already anticipated. The accusers are the Judges, and it has already been determined to remove Mr. Folk from his present position to make way for a Democrat. The political programme is being carried out as it was stated it would be in THE TIMES, some weeks ago.

BURGLARIES.

ARREST AND COMMITMENT OF SEVERAL HOUSEBREAKERS.

At an early hour on Sunday morning Michael Killian and two unknown men forced open the fan-light of Henry Siebert's saloon, No. 443 West Fortieth street, and entered through the aperture. Mr. Siebert surprised the fellows before they could get away with any property. Killian was arrested by Officer Maher, of the Twentieth Precinct, but his two accomplices escaped. At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday Justice Kasmire held Killian in $2,000 bail to answer.

At 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, Mr. D. B. Louden, who occupies a room on the third floor of No. 324 Canal street, heard a noise on the floor underneath, occupied by F. W. Leonard & Co., upholsterers. On descending he met a strange man who, on seeing him, fled rapidly down stairs and out to the street. Mr. Louden gave chase, and, with Officer O'Donoghue's assistance, arrested the fugitive. He gave his name as Thomas Mott, and yesterday, at the Washington Place Police Court, Justice Kasmire held him in $2,000 bail for trial on a charge of burglary.

On the night of the 16th inst. the tailoring shop of Ernest Wessner, No. 405 Broome street, was broken into by burglars and $800 worth of property carried away. The thieves effected an entrance through the rear window after scaling a high fence. They left no clue by which to follow them up. Officer Wood, of the Central Office, set to work on the case, and Sunday morning he arrested Francis McGee, Peter Flaherty, and Frederick Jacques in a stable at No. 162 Mulberry street. In the stable he also found most of the stolen property stowed away in a few barrels. The prisoners were all brought before Justice Morgan, at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and held in $1,500 bail each to answer.

The liquor store of William Purcell, No. 343 First avenue, was broken into on Saturday night and robbed of $200 in money by John Connors and William McMahon. The burglars and two other young men, David Sage and John Mooney, who were in their company when the robbery took place, and who shared in the plunder, were yesterday committed for trial by Justice Kilbreth at the Yorkville Police Court.

ARRIVAL OF THE POWHATAN.

The United States man-of-war Powhatan, which left here for Aspinwall on June 16, carrying a crew for the Omaha, now in the Pacific squadron, has returned, bringing the old crew of that steamer. The crew which was taken out consisted of 190 men and ten officers, under Capt. Simpson. Besides the Omaha's old crew, the Powhatan brought back a few men from the Richmond, also of the Pacific squadron, whose terms of enlistment have expired, and three men under imprisonment by sentence of court-martial. The officers of the Powhatan are: Capt. Jouett, commanding; Lieut. Commander Chadwick, executive; Lieutenants Forsyth and Jacob; Masters Curtis, Bulkely, Vreeland, and Milton; Midshipmen McDonald and Cobb; Surgeon Burbank, Assistant Surgeon Urquhart, Paymaster Pritchard, Chief Engineer McElwell, Passed Assistant Engineers Nicoll and Cook, First Lieut. Marines Young, Boatswain Aiken, Gunner Carter, Carpenter Myers, Sailmaker Boerum, and Captain's Clerk Richardson. The officers returned as passengers are Capt. Colhoun, Lieut. Commander Nichols, Lieuts. Hubbard, Reisinger, Lee, and Perkins, Midshipmen Roper and Hotchkin, Paymaster Goldsborough, Passed Assistant Engineer Aston, Assistant Engineer Perry, Assistant Surgeon Smith, Gunner Dutcher, and Sailmaker Chevalier.

The officers of the Powhatan report that they reached Aspinwall after a ten days' trip, and were obliged to stay there ten days, to await the coming of the Omaha, the orders sent to the latter having miscarried. They describe their experience at Aspinwall as exceedingly unpleasant, owing to the bad weather and extreme heat, and the scarcity of ice and fresh meat.

A distinguished passenger on the return trip—whose name was not, however, entered on the rolls—was a fine young condor, which was presented to Admiral Collins about eight months ago, just after he had been hatched. The Admiral sent him to the Central Park Commissioners, and he will shortly be on exhibition in the zoological department of the Park. He is a fine healthy bird, and extremely vicious, although he allows those with whom he is acquainted to stroke his feathers and pet him.

A STOLEN HORSE RECOVERED.

On the 4th inst. a horse was stolen from the stable of Robert Mitchell, the keeper of a livery establishment at No. 160 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. A reward was offered for the stolen horse, but the Police were unable to find it. On Sunday a stranger, while driving a horse attached to a light wagon through One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, was somewhat astonished by his animal coming to a halt in front of Mr. Mitchell's stable, and resolutely refusing to go further. Mr. Mitchell was also astonished when he saw his stolen steed standing in front of his door. He claimed his property, and caused the arrest of the person in whose possession it was found. He proved to be William Patterson, the keeper of a stable in East Thirty-second street. Mr. Patterson claimed that he had purchased the animal in good faith from a stranger for $100. He also asserted his ability to identify the man from whom he bought it. Mr. Mitchell called up his stablemen, and Mr. Patterson pointed out one named John Donnelly as the man who sold him the horse. Donnelly was also arrested, and yesterday Justice Flammer, sitting at the Harlem Police Court, fully committed him for trial. He confessed his guilt, but made the strange plea of insanity in extenuation. He said he was occasionally subject to fits of aberration, caused by dyspepsia, during which he was possessed by a controlling mania for appropriating other people's property to his own use. Mr. Patterson was discharged.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF LARCENY AND FORGERY.

John Doran was held by Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to answer the double charge of larceny and forgery. The complainant was F. J. Houtman, of No. 42 West Eleventh street, who charged that Doran, on the 2d inst., stole a letter from him containing a check for $32 25, drawn on the German Savings Bank of Morrisania by T. L. Potter, and made payable to Houtman's order, and that Doran forged complainant's indorsement on the check, and got it cashed by John H. Muller, keeper of a saloon at No. 70 University place. Doran was captured by Detectives Reilly and Williamson in Pearl street yesterday.

THE FIRST BALE OF COTTON.

The first bale of this year's crop of cotton received in the New-York market arrived on Sunday, consigned to Messrs. Bliss, Bennet & Co., No. 131 Pearl street. It was grown in the Parish of Saint Landry, Louisiana, on the plantation of Mr. Joseph Beraud, and was received in New-Orleans on the 14th inst., where it was sold for 25 cents per pound. The bale weighed 438 pounds, and was put up at auction yesterday in front of the Cotton Exchange, and sold through Messrs. John H. Draper & Co. for 18 cents per pound, which is about its fair market value. It was rated middling fair, new class, extra staple.

Messrs. Bliss, Bennet & Co. have received telegrams to the effect that the first bale gathered in Alabama was received in Mobile on Saturday, and that it was thought that the first fruit of the Georgia crops would be received in Savannah during the present week.

Other advices state that the crops throughout the whole cotton district are in an unusually forward condition.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

William Roth, aged twenty-nine, a teamster, residing on Staten Island, fell from his wagon at the South Ferry yesterday and received severe injuries.

Bernard Kerrin, aged thirty, of No. 99 South street, fell overboard at Pier No. 28 East River yesterday, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Craig, of the Fourth Precinct.

Three gallons of spirits found concealed in the baggage of a passenger by the steam-ship Suevia was seized yesterday by Custom-house Inspector S. Meyer. The package was deposited in the seizure-room of the Custom-house.

Following is the weekly report of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City Treasury July 10, $1,963,187 70; receipts last week, $867,506 29; payments, $488,805 77; amount on hand on Saturday, $2,071,888 22.

The school-ship St. Marys, which was to have sailed yesterday, was delayed on account of the failure of a contractor to furnish the necessary quantity of bread for the voyage. The ship will depart on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The Summer Festival of Reno Post, No. 44, Grand Army of the Republic, was celebrated last evening at Terrace Garden, in Fifty-eighth street. The exercises, which were begun at 9 o'clock, consisted almost entirely of dancing, the music being furnished by Manahan's band.

The meeting of the wax-flower manufacturers and importers to organize a protective association, which was announced to take place yesterday, was postponed until Wednesday next, when a large delegation of the trade from Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities is expected to be present.

A curiously-constructed cane, in which the properties of the air-gun and smooth-bore rifle are combined, was seized by the Custom-house Inspector on duty on board the French steamer L'Amerique yesterday. It was found concealed on the person of a passenger who was in the act of taking it on shore. Several large dealers in fire-arms, to whom the cane was shown, said they had never seen one like it before.

William Hogan, of No. 209 West Twenty-sixth street, was robbed on Sunday while lying asleep on the steps of a house on Madison street, by Robert Morris, of No. 210 William street. The robbery was witnessed by Thomas C. Sloan, of No. 150 Madison street, who seized the thief and was severely beaten in the attempt to detain him. Morris was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Kilbreth, at the Yorkville Police Court, on two complaints, one for robbery and one for assault.

The Commissioners of Central Park have not as yet taken any action as to the selection of a proper site for the statue of Lafayette which recently arrived in this City from Paris. Mr. Salmon, President of Cercle de l'Harmonie Français, one of the committee who have the statue in charge, yesterday called at the office of the Park Commission for the purpose of making arrangements for the final disposition of the statue, but as there was no regular meeting of the board no action was taken on the matter.

The steam-boat Plymouth Rock, Commodore Tooker, sailed last evening on a ten days' trip to New-England port towns. During her absence she will carry excursionists from Boston to the scene of the regatta off the Isle of Shoals, and will also run to Martha's Vineyard during the great camp-meeting. She has also been chartered by the Police Association of Providence, to take them on an excursion to Martha's Vineyard. The Plymouth Rock has never visited Boston or Providence, and it is expected her advent with Gilmore's band playing, the cannon firing, chimes ringing, and the innumerable flags, will create quite a sensation.

BROOKLYN.

By next week the tax-rolls will be written up, signed by the Assessors, and turned over to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors for completion.

Yesterday morning a marble bust of ex-Mayor Powell, executed by Miss Vinnie Ream, at a cost to the City of $1,000, was placed in a good position behind the President's desk in the Board of Aldermen.

Christian Guenner, a watch-maker, of No. 450 Pearl street, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge of stealing a $75 gold watch from F. Strohsold and a silver watch from Herman Myers, of No. 52 Dean street.

An action has just been commenced by Robert Hudson against the Southern Railroad of Long Island for injuries received at the collision which occurred recently at Rockaway. Hudson, who received several severe bruises, lays his damages at $10,000.

In the City Court, yesterday, Judge Reynolds, on the application of counsel for Mrs. Mary Polley, granted an injunction restraining the Board of Health and City Works from using the dock between North Fourth and Fifth streets as an offal depot.

So far the Special Aldermanic Committee, appointed to consider the contemplated change of route for the Silent Safety Elevated Railroad, have been unable to agree. It is possible they may determine on some route before the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Justice Riley yesterday committed Mary Ann Dunne, residing corner of Raymond and Bolivar streets, on a charge of assaulting her deaf and dumb child. The child, which is only twelve years of age, had received at the hands of its mother a number of painful scalp wounds with some blunt instrument.

Mayor Hunter and Controller Powell yesterday opened the fifteen bids for the "Brooklyn City bonds for the completion of the New-York Bridge," $500,000 worth of which had been advertised for sale. The bonds are due in 1905 and 1908, and bear seven per cent. interest. The total amount of the bids was $3,048,000, and the prices ranged from 101 to 108.55. The awards will be made to-day.

STATEN ISLAND.

The return match between the Staten Island and Manhattan Cricket Clubs will take place on Monday, July 26, on the Camp Washington grounds.

Rev. Mr. Hull, of Saratoga County, has accepted a call to the Mariner's Harbor Baptist Church, and entered upon his duties on Sunday last.

William J. Curry, a young rough, was arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, on Sunday, on the charge of burglary, in breaking into the freight-house at New-Dorp and stealing a lot of liquors. He was committed in default of $500 bail.

A bay mare, attached to a light wagon, was found by the Police on Vanderbilt avenue, Stapleton, yesterday—supposed to have been stolen. The horse and wagon were sent to Scott's stables at Vanderbilt avenue, to await identification.

On Sunday, two young men from New-York visited New-Brighton and hired a row-boat from Patrick Donnelly. While rowing in the Kills they were run over by a passing tug-boat. The boat was sunk and lost, and they were compelled to swim ashore. Yesterday they were arrested, on complaint of Donnelly, in default of payment for the boat, and taken to the village hall for trial.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The population of the village of Peekskill, according to the census just completed, is 6,697.

Three districts of the town of Cortlandt contain a population of 10,110. The Croton district has yet to be heard from.

Rev. Roderick Terry, of Irvington, has accepted a call tendered him to become the Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Peekskill.

The Trustees of the M. E. Church at Croton Landing, it is understood, have decided to erect a new house of worship and a parsonage.

An additional steam-boat landing has been completed at Iona Island in order to accommodate the traffic carried on at that point. Both landings are now in use every day.

The Supervisors and Assessors of the town of Cortlandt have revised the list of persons subject to service as petit jurors from that town for the ensuing three years. The list embraces 145 names.

NEW-JERSEY.

Coroner Jacob Reinhard held an inquest last evening at the Morgue on Newark avenue, Jersey City, in the case of the unknown man who was found dying on the Hackensack Meadows on the 17th inst. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from exposure and intoxication.

Application having been made to Judge Knapp, of the Hudson County Supreme Court, for the release on a writ of habeas corpus of John Moran, who is accused of poisoning Mary Fallon at No. 19 Sussex street, Jersey City, the court was occupied yesterday in taking the testimony in the case. The evidence produced was the same as that taken at the Coroner's inquest. No result had been arrived at when the court adjourned for the day.

A SALESMAN ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

Edwin Rottenburg, of No. 728 Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, has been employed for seven years as salesman by John E. Davies, No. 303 Grand street, dealer in silks. He stood high in the confidence of his employer and no suspicion of his honesty was entertained until within a few weeks past On the 22d of June an anonymous letter was received by Mr. Davies warning him against Rottenburg, and telling him that he (Davies) was being systematically robbed. The letter stated that the writer knew that Rottenburg was living far beyond his means, and that he had disposed of many pieces of valuable silk to persons of his acquaintance. The letter also stated that Rottenburg's mode of stealing was to conceal the silk between his shirt and undershirt shortly before leaving in the evenings. Mr. Davies could scarcely believe the charge made, but nevertheless kept a sharp watch on his salesman. He could discover nothing, however, to confirm his aroused suspicions, and the matter was ultimately given into the charge of Officer Horbelt, of the Essex Market Court squad. On Saturday evening last he arrested Rottenburg just as he was leaving the store. On searching him he discovered ten yards of silk concealed on his person just as described by the anonymous letter-writer. A search of the house where he lived in Brooklyn was then made when over $100 worth of silks and shawls was found. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Morgan held the prisoner in $1,000 bail to answer.

A NEW-YORK REGIMENT IN CAMP.

Capt. E. A. McAlpin, commanding Company E, Seventy-first Regiment, ordered his command into camp at Bay-side, Long Island, last Thursday, for one week. The spot chosen for the encampment is admirably adapted to that purpose, being the summit of a high bluff, overlooking Little Neck Bay on one side and otherwise surrounded by a dense forest. Ample space is afforded for drilling and military manœuvres, without going out of sight of the camp, while a cool breeze which blows continually from the bay tempers the heat of the sun, and lessens the chances of prostration from its effects. The camp has been designated "Camp Vose," in honor of the regimental commander, and consists of thirty tents, which are located according to regulations, and provide accommodations for thirty men and officers and visitors. On Sunday last the camp was visited by a large number of people, among whom were Col. D. Slote, ex-Superintendent of Police Kelso, Capt. A. Webber, and Adjt. Hyatt, besides a delegation from Company C, who sailed from this City to the grounds in yachts. A dress parade, exhibition drill, and review were performed at 5 P. M., which were witnessed by over 300 people. The daily routine of camp life is timed as follows: Reveille at 5 A. M.; inspection of tents, 6 o'clock; guard-mounting at 7; breakfast at 7; drill at 8; dinner call at 1 P. M.; dress parade at 6 o'clock; tattoo and roll-call at 9:30, and taps at 10, when the lights are put out and no one is permitted to pass the guard. Between the hours of 8 A. M. and 1 P. M., and from that hour until 6 o'clock, the men are allowed to amuse themselves in their own way. On Thursday the company practiced target firing at Creedmoor, and as clams are plentiful and fishing boats numerous, the soldiers are not at a loss for amusement. To-day Col. Vose is expected to visit the camp.

FESTIVAL OF THE VETERANS.

Under the auspices of Post Koltes, No. 32, of the Grand Army of the Republic, C. Nitzseke, commander, a festival of the German veterans of the rebellion was held at Bender's Schuetzen Park, foot of Sixty-third street, East River, yesterday, which attracted a numerous attendance of visitors. Early yesterday morning a procession was formed at the Germania Assembly Rooms, headed by Capt. Klein's Cavalry Troop, and including Companies D and E of the Sixth Regiment, Company E of the Eleventh Regiment, Battery B, National Guard, commanded by Capt. Keim, and several veteran organizations. The procession passed through several of the principal thoroughfares on the east side, and at the foot of Eighth street embarked for the festival grounds, where the day was spent in an encampment. There was a military manœuvre, representing the battle of Gettysburg, and the Veteran Choral Society entertained the visitors by some choral performances. In the evening there was a display of fire-works, and the festivities ended with a ball.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

On Sunday afternoon William Bennett, a laborer, residing at No. 43 James street, Brooklyn, quarreled, while under the influence of liquor, with his wife Elizabeth. Both were of dissipated habits, and at the time of the quarrel she was not sober. The contention was at first a wordy one, but speedily resulted in blows. Bennett knocked his wife down, and it is said kicked her in the head and abdomen. Her cries for assistance attracted the attention of Officer Salladore, of the Second Precinct. Salladore on reaching the rooms occupied by the Bennetts found the woman lying on the floor bleeding from a wound in her head. The officer arrested Bennett, and procured for the wounded woman the assistance of Dr. Cutler. That gentleman pronounced her injuries fatal, and yesterday afternoon she died. Bennett, who is held to await the action of the Coroner, denies having kicked his wife.

DEMOCRATS TAKING THE PLACE OF REPUBLICANS IN BROOKLYN.

The Democratic heads of department in Brooklyn are still engaged in the work of clearing the departmental offices of all who do not subscribe to the Democratic faith. The following appointments were made yesterday:

Thomas H. Faron, Chief Engineer at Mount Prospect Engine-house, in place of H. C. Middleton; H. Larkin, Thomas McPherson, and J. R. Anderson, Sewer Inspectors; Levi Holmes, Special Inspector in Java street; John Curran, Night Watchman at Mount Prospect Reservoir, and Andrew Demarest, Sewer Inspector. The Cashier in the Department of Arrears, H. A. Solomon, was discharged and John A. Walsh appointed in his place. A large number of workmen were discharged by the General Superintendent of Sewers. At a meeting of the Board of Police and Excise yesterday morning, Robert H. McCormick, of No. 76 Wolcott street, and William O'Donnell, of No. 281 Van Brunt street, were appointed Boiler Inspectors.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY MOVEMENT.

The call for primary elections, which has been in course of preparation by the committee appointed at the Cooper Institute Anti-Tammany meeting, is to be issued in about a week. It is claimed by the members of the committee that the utmost harmony prevails; that the indications of a satisfactory union of all the interests represented in the organization are of the most flattering character, and that the district committee and the general committee will fairly represent every shade of opinion among the Democrats opposed to Tammany Hall, who have identified themselves with the new movement.

THE DUMPING GROUNDS AT NEWTOWN CREEK.

The dumping grounds on Newtown Creek, adjoining Long Island City, are considered highly dangerous to the public health. Some time ago Messrs. Savage & Co., New-York contractors, began a series of shipments, consisting of manure and slaughter-house refuse, which they conveyed in scows through Newtown Creek and deposited it upon the banks of the creek. The attention of the Board of Health has been called to the matter, but they have not taken any steps for the abatement of the nuisance.

WOULD YOU SAVE LIFE?

Then keep a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR always at hand. Many a child has been burned to death that might have been saved by it. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. John Finlay, Mrs. Mary J. Harvey, Miss Lilian Harvey, J. R. Tyler, R. Woodward, P. B. Steele, John Campbell, Miss Kate Campbell, H. S. Rutter, Miss Rutter, Mrs. E. H. Darling, A. Chapman, Ridgway Wright, H. Mulholland, F. Henriques, Mr. Panner, H. Epping, W. H. Lambert, H. F. Cooper, C. Dunn, J. A. Cutler, J. Ballen, J. B. Meldrum, Mrs. J. B. Meldrum, Miss Anna B. Richards, Charles T. Strauss, William Briedman, Mrs. A. L. Michler, Miss Emma Campbell, Miss Lambert, John Green, Sr., John Green, Jr., Mark Finlay, E. M. Merrel, L. L. Hyatt, William McBride, Frederick J. Beach, Cecil C. Connor, Arthur Ross, J. H. Metcalf.

In steam-ship Canima, from Bermuda.—Col. Mares and wife, Miss Bessie Pose, A. Librecht, Capt. H. F. Conyers, Richard F. Cooper, R. R. Southworth, Mrs. R. Southworth, Mrs. Perdue, Mrs. F. Miles, Lieut. McCauseland, Lieut. Goldsmith, E. Griset, B. S. Griset, C. Slater, J. W. Blackman, John Wills, Frank Wilson, Frederick Wilson, Mrs. Smith.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Vera Cruz.—George R. Ruthven, John Dorrad, John Mangunssen, E. De Bastiue, W. K. Wallace, C. Ladendorff, Jose Arrara, Carlos Ibarrez, J. Surez, Master Alfred Botet, M. Perez, M. J. Romen, A. Ackright, F. Margolles.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:45 | Sun sets.....7:26 | Moon rises..9:05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..8:56 | Gov. Island..9:44 | Hell Gate..12:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, July 19.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Switzerland, (Belgian,) Jackson, Antwerp, G. W. Colton; Vesper, Davis, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott & Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ship Cutwater, Creelman, San Francisco, &c., Sutton & Co.

Barks Albatross, (Norw.,) Alsen, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Grace, (Br.,) Wade, Rotterdam, Heney & Parker.

Brigs Carrie E. Pickering, Torrey, Vigo, (Spain,) D. B. Dearborn; Wolfville, (Br.,) Bartling, Genoa, Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. Enchantress, Phillips, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; F. H. Potter, Rogers, Fernandina, Parsons & Loud; Hannah Coomer, Burgess, Turk's Island, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Reynolds, New-Orleans June 27, Tampico 30th, Tuspan July 1, Vera Cruz 6th, Campeachy 8th, Progreso 9th, and Havana 14th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Bermuda 3½ ds., with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Ship Antarctic, Smith, of and from Liverpool June 5, with mdse. to Tapscott Bros. & Co. Has had strong westerly gales up to June 15, and from thence light winds and fogs; July 4, lat. 45 43, lon. 49, passed an iceberg.

Ship Wm. H. Marcy, (new, 1,700 tons,) Marcy, of and 5 ds. from Portsmouth, in ballast to Salter & Livermore—will load for San Francisco.

Bark Sjomanden, (Norw.,) Tausen, Ipswich May 26, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Ruma, (Aust.,) Begna, Leghorn May 26, with maze to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Fortuna, (Ger.,) Zimmerman, Pillau 64 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to order.

Bark Norma, (Russ.,) Bowman, Greenock 47 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Franklyn, (Swed.,) Oberg, Pensacola 28 ds., with lumber to Funch, Edye & Co. Is bound to London, put into this port leaking.

Bark Weser, (Ger.,) Poppe, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ceres, (Norw.,) Boe, Galway 39 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Brig Otter, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pringle, Rockland, N. B., 6 ds., with building stone to Bertram Bros.

Brig Annie Bachelder, (of Philadelphia,) Steelman, St. Thomas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Brig Don Quixote, Munroe, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Swan.

Brig Guiding Star, John, Portland, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Brig Open Sea, Hatch, of and 12 ds. from Bangor, with lumber to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. D. Sawyer, Cummings, Two Rivers, N. S., 8 ds., with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Statesman, Eaton, Shulee, N. S., 19 ds., via Vineyard Haven—with spars to Wilson Godfrey.

Schr. Two Sisters, (of Digby, N. S.,) Thomas, Port Cispata 30 ds., with cedar, mahogany, and fustic to Garden & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Wm. H. Mailler, Crowley, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lath to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Ben. Beveridge, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Murchison & Co.—vessel to E. S. Powell.

Schr. James Warren, Drisko, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lath to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Clara Jane, Garrison, Rockland, N. B., 10 ds., with stone to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Jennie F. Willy, Trefethen, Port Royal 6 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Gaston T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. William Burbank, Porter, Virginia.

Schr. Acara, (of Harrington,) Chandler, Musquash, N. B., 6 ds., with spiling to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Pacific, (of Machias,) Perry, Shulee, N. S., 8 ds., with Spiling to Phelps & Co.

Schr. J. T. Hibbert, (of Parrsboro', N. S.,) Merriman, St. Margaret's Bay, N. S., 7 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Anna Frye, (of Pembroke,) Newell, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster for Newark—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Huntress, Richardson, Dennisville, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Otronto, Emmons, Bangor, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. N. Berry, Winslow, Bangor, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Wapella, Green, Bangor, with lumber to Scofield & Co.

Schr. Alfred F. Howe, Allen, Bangor, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. General Hall, Howard, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Mary Farrow, Foss, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Clara Rankin, Hodgdon, Bangor, with lumber to master.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Deer Isle, with granite to Bridge Co.

Schr. E. C. Gates, Whitman, Calais, with lumber to Russell & Co.

Schr. Fleetwing, Kinniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. William Rice, Pressy, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Leontine, Titus, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Challenge Bennett, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Baltic, Rollins, Gardiner, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Atlantic, Ferris, Bath, with staves to master.

Schr. Niantic, Bell, Frankfort, with granite to order.

Schr. Redwing, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to Haley & Co.

Schr. Favorite, Phillips, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Francis Brooks, Rathburn, Nantucket, with fish to Haley & Co.

Schr. David Sprague, Allen, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. D. Comstock, Daniels, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Almira, Tooker, Chatham, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Althea Franklin, Holmes, George's Banks, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Alomack, Matthews, George's Banks, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. Bay State, Buckley, Boston, with granite to Johnson & Smith.

Schr. Ella T. Little, Crawford, Boston.

Schr. Willard, Saulsbury, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Marshall, Perrin, Packard, Boston.

Schr. Artemus Tirrell, Pritchard, Boston.

Schr. Virginia, Bearse, Boston.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Cook, Boston.

Schr. Laura A. Burlingame, Burlingame, Boston.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Haskell, Boston.

Schr. B. L. Sherman, Pinney, Boston.

Schr. Alfred Freeman, Allen, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hunter, Cameron, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Clarissa Allen, Gardner, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Francis F. Smith, Jones, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vermillion, Pond, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nightingale, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Dill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lookout, Pomeroy, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Whitehead, Titus, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Crockford, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Raynor, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel L. Taylor, Nugent, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Katrina Van Courtland, Coe, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Frederick Tyler, Chase, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Blast, Taylor, Somerset, for Trenton.

Schr. Mary H. Hamilton, Bushner, Pawtucket.

Schr. William McCobb, Cleveland, Pawtucket for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Holmes, Pawtucket for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Steelman, Pawtucket for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Trainor, Bristol for Elizabethport.

Schr. Excel, Reynolds, Lynn for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha, Fisher, New-London for Elizabethport.

Schr. William E. Barrett, Holbrook, New-London for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alice Lyons, Lyons, New-London for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hiram Tuthill, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Lamartine, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. James, Taylor, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Spray, Martin, Somerset, for Trenton.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Morgan, Providence.

Schr. Sarah B. Buckley, Buckley, Westport.

Schr. George Stanclift, Ray, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Robert B. Smith, Ellis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Charles W. Bentley, Baker, Harwich.

Schr. Lottie, Allen, Salem.

Schr. Palma, Weeks, New-Bedford.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, New-Bedford.

Schr. J. E. Hurst, Cook, New-Bedford.

Schr. Edward Wotten, Young, New-Bedford.

Schr. John W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Candage, Swansea.

Schr. Almira T. Rowland, Rowland, Wood's Hole.

Schr. Triumph, Foster, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ida B. Gibson, Bowker, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, light, W.S.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Barks Mary Pratt, for Stettin; Jeanie, for Christiana; Gustafra, for Dantzic; Claudina, for Oporto; Levanter, for Liverpool; Teresa Picasso, for Queenstown; brigs Castalia, for Bristol, England; Nile, for Antwerp; Premier, for ——; schrs. Adeliza, for Jacmel; Leona, for Corpus Christi; Kate and Luella, for ——.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BERMUDA, July 13.—The American whaling bark Andrew Hicks, Capt. Howland, called here for supplies and a first officer, who arrived yesterday in the Canima from New-York.

The whole of the marble, together with the chains and anchors, of the stranded ship Charlotte, have been brought into St. Georges by the diving-sloop Screamer, and a good deal of it shipped to New-York.

The American whaling bark Osprey, Capt. Crapo, arr. off these islands on the 3d inst. for provisions, &c., having obtained which she put to sea.

PORT OF ST. GEORGES, July 2.—Arr. schr. Hattie A. White, Bellatty, Baltimore.

July 6—Sld. brigantine Constance, Heyliger, Boston.

8th—Brigantine Republic, Davidson, New-York.

12th—Schr. Hattie A. White, Bellatty, Baltimore.

PORT OF HAMILTON, July 12.—Arr. brigantine Excelsior, Mayor, New-York.

July 1—Brigantine T. H. A. Pitt, Stubbs, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS, July 16.—Arr. bark Teresa, (Br.,) Kohl New-York.

17th.—Sld. brig E. H. Rich, Paine, Baltimore.

HAVANA, July 17.—Sld. steamers Georgia, Morton, New-York; City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, do.; schr. Pilot's Pride, Eldridge, N. of Hatteras.

MATANZAS, July 17.—Sld. brig Clara M. Goodrich, Look, N. of Hatteras; schrs. Hannah McLoon, Keen, do.; Georgia, Huntley, New-York.

18th—Arr. brig Charlotte Buck, Briggs, New-Orleans. 19th—Steamers City of Havana, Phillips, New-York; Gussie, Morgan, Indianola; schr. Geo. Sealers, Blehme, Galveston.

18th—Sld. bark H. D. Brookman, Tyson, Amboy.

SAGUA, July 14.—Sld. schr. Mina A. Reed, Strout, Fernandina.

ST. JAGO, July 5.—Arr. schr. J. L. Merrill, Halsey, Manzanillo, to load for Havre.

6th—Arr. schr. Mabel H. Staples, Burrell, Cienfuegos.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 19.—Arr. brig Victor, Cork; schrs. J. W. Scott, Boston; Harriet Chase, do.; Ganmere, do.; Ocean Belle, Portland; Champion, Portland; Imperdeaco, Boston.

Sld. barks Luigi, (Ital.,) Monasterio, Sharpness; Royal Harrie, (Br.,) Weiner, Londonderry; brigs Alice M., Sligo; Anna Lindsley, Dublin.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 19.—Sld. for the United States, Walsgrif, Leif Erikson, Hope, The Craigs, Arran, Andrew Jackson, Ahkera, P. Breadsdorff, Galveston, Ragna, Livingstone, Orvar Odd, Jennie A. Cheney, Caspari, S. J. Bogart, Johannes, and Canning.

Arr. out on the 5th inst., Joseph Nickerson.

Arr. out on the 9th inst., Audhila.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., Adjutor, Kawe, Hiram, Concordia, Gerda, the latter at Elsinore, and Elvie Allen.

Arr. out on the 18th inst., Dagmar, La Louisiane, Arch Druid, Salacia, Epaminondas, Koomar, Octavia, M. Wood, the last two at Queenstown, Thomas Lee, and Courier du Canada, the latter at Havre.

Arr. out on the 19th inst., Tilde, Figlia, Emma, Capt. Rich, the latter at Deal; Vittoria, and Variana.

QUEENSTOWN, July 19.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Chester, Capt. Leitch, and the White Star Line steam-ship Germanic, Capt. Kennedy, both from New-York July 10, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7 o'clock this morning.

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